

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may read and use all articles and matter published in the issue for all the numbers sent.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If subscribers remove to any other place without informing the publisher and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.
D. E. Burdette, M.B.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store, Belleville.
Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

Gillespie & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Building, No. 1, Belleville, C. W.

Ross & Bell.
BARRISTERS, &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
J. H. Ross, W. H. Postors.
Belleville, C. W. n1.

Ross & Bell.
AGENTS for the Montreal Fire, Life, and General Navigation Assurance Company. Capital \$200,000.
COLONIAL LIFE Assurance Co. Capital, \$500,000 Sterling. (For full particulars, see prospectus.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 18th February, 1888. n1.

George E. Henderson.
BARRISTER ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Wilson's Saloon.
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT STREET, (late Cadwell's), where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuits, Fruit, Cakes, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchases by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON, Belleville, February 18th, 1888. n1.

M. Nulty.
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general broker, Belleville. n1.

L. H. Henderson.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. n1.

R. P. Jellert.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Charles Brick.
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors from M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. n1.

R. Newbery.
NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance, 3, D'Arce Buildings. n1.

J. A. Phippen.
SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Opposite W. Wilson's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. n1.

John O'Hare.
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings. n1.

T. J. Higgins.
AMBIOTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAQUERRETYPE GALLERY.
Over Golden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 1-4f.

P. V. Dorland, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at the residence of his brother, the late G. E. Dorland, M.D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor.

CARD.
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, with and without Power, always on hand at the Independent Office.

CARD.
A LARGE QUANTITY of Blank Mortgages now on hand at the Independent Office and Retail, at the Independent Office.

A. S. Macdonnell.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., Office over Mr. C. W. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville, Feb. 20, 1888. 1-4f.

J. S. Farrell.
WINE and Spirit Merchant, opposite the Market, &c., &c., Front Street, Belleville.

N. McArthur.
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Belts, &c., Front Street, Belleville, C. W. n3.

H. Greenhields.
ACCOUNT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings, Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

DAFOE HOUSE.
BELLEVILLE, C. W.,
Corner of Bridge and Pringle Streets.
THIS House is now open to the public and Travelling community, and will be conducted as a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
with charges comparing favorably with second class houses. The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors and the table will be elegantly provided with the
Choicest delicacies the Markets can afford.
Every accommodation usually found in first class houses, also, of liberal charges. Farmers and others will find this House equally as reasonable as any other Hotel in the County. Good yards and Stabling attached to the premises, and careful drivers always in attendance.
An Omnibus always ready to convey passengers to and from the Cars and Steamboats. n1.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
BY J. V. CARMAN.

VOL. I.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1888.

NO. XIV.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
CAPITAL, 1 MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
Office, Merchants Exchange.

WILLIAM LUND, Esq., Chairman,
John Torrance, Esq., J. Frothingham, Esq.,
Alfred La Croix, Esq., J. G. Macdonald, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esq.,
CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Esq.,
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted with reference to London.
JOHN THOMAS, Agent.
Belleville 20th February, 1877. n1.

INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
LONDON.

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchants Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.,
General Agent.

Local Directors at Montreal.

Benjamin Holmes, Esq., Chairman.
A. La Roche, Esq., Theodore Hart, Esq.,
Win. Lund, Esq., Henry Judah Esq.,
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDIC LE REFERE E.
D. E. Burdette, Esq., M. B.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET,
CANADA.

Head Office, Montreal, 49 Great St. James Street.

Hos. Peter McGee, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.

The Hon. J. H. C. O'Rourke.

H. H. LEMMON, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."

JOHN O'LEARY MORTGAGE, Esq., Merchant.

HENRY STANLEY, Esq., Merchant.

JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR ASSURANCE OF \$100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Annual Premium with Profit. Annual Premium without Profit.

Age. 15 2 1 4 0 1 1 1 2

20 2 1 8 4 1 1 6 1

25 2 3 8 4 1 1 9 8

30 2 9 4 4 2 2 6 2

35 2 10 7 4 2 1 1 0

40 3 5 8 4 3 0 0

45 4 1 10 4 3 10 0

50 4 13 0 4 5 8

55 5 16 0 5 6 4

60 7 7 1 6 14 11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business finally disposed of in Canada without reference to the Parent Board.

Agent at Belleville,
JOHN BELL.

PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. ROBIN, President.

JOHN MURPHY, ARCHIBALD SOUTHARD,
ABRAHAM GREELY, WILSON BENTLEY,
ABRAHAM D. DOUGALL, N. B. CONGER,
S. McNEILLY, Secretary.

DANIEL McNEILLY, General Agent.

31 PHILIP STREET, Agent for Hastings. 1-4f.

NEW FRUIT, JUST RECEIVED AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.

25 Boxes Muscat Raisins, Layers
20 half do do do do
50 Boxes Muscat Raisins, M. P.
20 half do do do do
20 quarter do do do do
20 Boxes White Figs,
20 half do do do do
20 Boxes Brown Figs,
5 baskets Sultanina Raisins,
5 boxes Lemons,
5 boxes Oranges,
20 cases assorted Preserved English Fruits
also,
5 cases Wolfe's Sliced Ham, Schnapps,
1 case "Aberdeen" Scotch Whisky.
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, February 18th, 1888. n1.

CARD.
ALL kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly, cheaply and quickly at the Independent Office.

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.
B. S. CURRY,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of Mr. B. S. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disjunct Accounts.

ROSS & BELL,
WM. H. PONTON, Clerk of the Peace
A. H. WILBRIDGE, C. L. DOUGALL,
G. E. HENDERSON, C. L. COLEMAN,
R. P. JELLET, A. DEXTER,
JAMES FRASER, JR., Q. MACNIDER,
L. H. HENDERSON.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most of our country of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE

GUARANTEE COMPANY.

11, WATERLOO PLACE, FALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

CANADA BOARD.

A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald, M. W. Strange, G. Campbell.

N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of the undersigned.

JOHN THOMAS.

Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETTE,
Front Street.

SODA WATER!

JAMES EVES

ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water, the best of materials, and is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased at a considerable expense a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling soda water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville.

Portable fountains, for the use of doctors, &c., &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to.

The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1887.

JAMES EVES.

James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda Water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed. By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—Hastings Chronicle.

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this town. It has been well tested and pronounced of the first quality.—Hastings Chronicle.

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has been for a term of years and fitted up an

AMBIOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

OVER MR. O'NEILLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically, and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given free of charge.

H. JAMES.

ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST.

Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Street, Belleville, February 18th, 1888. n1.

CARD.

ALL kinds of LAW BLANKS printed in an up-to-date manner at the Independent Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

FLOUR AND MEAL for sale, cheap, Grove Mills, by

B. F. DAVY.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Realized Means, \$550,000. Capital \$140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1889.

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is that its profits are declared annually to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assureds are recommended that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided.

By the system in force in this Company many policies have participated, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring \$4,434 in place of \$4,000, with the same premium, as high as over the Canadian value of money would justify assureds in looking for.

In Nov. 1887, a policy of \$4,000, upon which premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of \$800.15, payable upon death occurring in the current year, and this bonus will be yearly awarded. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which means the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, 187 No. 3 Dalous Buildings.

R. NEWBERY, Agent.

n5-4f

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY.

Office No 3 D'Arce Buildings.

R. NEWBERY, AGENT.

Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stored in any of the warehouses in the city or in stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.

March 10, 1888. 6.

DR CHARLES E. WALL.

OCULIST AND AURIST!

WILL remain in Belleville until the FIRST of MAY. All diseases in these delicate organs treated with a view to their PERMANENT CURE!

DR. WALL'S connection with his Uncle, DR. CADWELL, of Toronto, for the past few years, has given him every facility for making himself thoroughly acquainted with all the latest and best methods of curing eye and ear diseases, to which the EYE or EAR are subject.

DR. WALL'S immense experience has enabled him to make every operation to restore

LOST SIGHT OR HEARING!

with safety and success.

Operations will be made in presence of the Family Physician when desired.

CRUISE EYE removed in one minute! ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS in children (a sure forerunner of Deafness) permanently cured.

Operating Rooms—AT RAILROAD HOTEL, 607 N. B.—No charge for examination and opinion.

Belleville, 18th Feb, 1888.

EXTRACTS FROM MY CURE BOOK:

Mary E. Wright, aged 17, daughter of John Wright, Stirling, came to me in December last, complaining of a severe eye disease.

Discharged February 1st with perfectly good and restored eyes.

Anna Warren, of Belleville, aged 17, had double cataract of cross eye since an infant.

Sight of right eye very poor, can't see to read or sew with it. Operated on both eyes, and they are now perfectly straight. The sight of right eye will soon become as strong as the other.

Stella Smith, of Smithville, aged 61, has been blind 5 years; came to me three months ago, perfectly blind; could not tell where the window was in my room. Can now see to go without a guide, and can distinguish small objects with ease.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY have changed their time of running, commencing last Monday the 22d inst.

Trains for Toronto now leave this Station, as follows, viz:—

Up Express, 5:15 A. M.

Up Express, 5:40 P. M.

Trains for MONTREAL LEAVE.

Down Express, 1:00 P. M.

Down Mail, 10:30 P. M.

These trains are run by Montreal time, which is 144 minutes faster than Belleville time.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1888.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY agree to carry wheat and all kinds of grain, in full car loads, to Boston, at 10¢ per bush—Flour for 20¢ per barrel.

Portland, 25¢ " do " 95¢ "

Quebec, 25¢ " do " 85¢ "

Montreal, 13¢ " do " 21¢ "

Kingston, 7¢ " do " 21¢ "

At these remarkable low rates, dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to ship to the American market by this route.

Belleville, February 25, 1888. n1

Portry.

A Home in the Heart.

Oh! I ask not a home in the mansions of pride:

Where marble altars out in the pillars and walls;

Though the roof be of gold it is brightly cold:

And joy may not be found in its torch-lighted halls.

But seek for a bosom all honest and true,

Where love once awakened will never depart;

Turn, turn to that breast like the dove to its nest,

And you'll find there's no home like the home in the heart.

Oh! link but one spirit that warmly sincere,

That will lighten your pleasure and solace your care;

Find a soul you may trust as the kind and the just,

And be sure that the world holds no treasure so rare.

Then the frowns of misfortune may shadow our lot,

The check-tearing tear-drops of sorrow may start,

But a star never dies sheds a halo for him,

Who can turn for repose to a home in the heart.

Select Reading.

Trial of the Ex-King of Delhi.

The Delhi Gazette gives an interesting account of the trial of the old ex-King: The trial of the ex-King of Delhi commenced on Wednesday, January 27, in the Dewan Khana of the Palace. It was half-past 12 before the prisoner was brought in. He appeared very infirm and tottered into court, supported on one side by the "interesting youth," Juma Bukht, and on the other by a confidential servant, and coiled himself into a small bundle upon the cushion assigned to him.

He presented such a picture of helpless imbecility as, under other circumstances, must have awakened pity. He sat coiled up on a cushion on the left of the President and to the right of the government prosecutor, his son Juma Bukht standing a few yards to his left, and a guard of rifles beyond all.

The prosecutor read the charges against the prisoner, stating that although the prisoner might be fully convicted by the court, no capital sentence could be passed upon him, in consequence of his life having been guaranteed to him by General Wilson, in a promise conveyed through Captain Hodson.

The prosecutor then put the question through the interpreter, "guilty or not guilty?" which the prisoner either did not, or affected not to understand; and there was some delay in explaining it to him. He then declared himself profoundly ignorant of the nature of the charges against him, although a translated copy of them was furnished and read to him in the presence of witnesses, some twenty days previous. After some more delay the prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and the business of the court proceeded.

On the second day the sitting was closed in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner.

On the third day, while the evidence was being taken, the prisoner, coiled up easily upon his cushion, appeared lost in the land of dreams, and, except when any thing particular struck him, continued unmindful of what was passing around him.

On the fourth and fifth days he was aroused from sleep to hear the evidence read. A professional artist was in attendance on the latter day, making sketches of the prisoner as he lay on a couch.

On the sixth day, the translation of a letter, dated the 24th of March, addressed to the late Mr. Colvill, Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., was read, disclosing the fact that as far back as a year and a half ago secret emissaries were sent by the King of Delhi to Persia, through the agency of one Mahomed Hussain Uskiere, the object of which was evidently to obtain assistance to complete the overthrow of British power in India. The perusal of the letter, which bears both the Delhi and Agra postmark, excited considerable sensation in court.

On the seventh and eighth days the prosecutor examined, through the interpreter, a person named Jutmul, formerly newsboy to the Lieutenant Governor at Agra. His evidence confirmed all we have already heard concerning the cold-blooded atrocities committed absolutely under the prisoner's apartments in the palace. The canal water, which ran through the place of execution, was, it appeared, used for the purpose of washing away all traces of the bloody deed.

Captain Forrest, Commissary of Ordnance, was examined on the 8th and 9th days, and on the 10th Sir Theophilus Metcalf, C. S. gave evidence. The "soothsayer," Hussam Uskiere, was examined, and denied all that had been said of his wonderful powers.

The prisoner was then referred to, and notwithstanding his recorded statement

of his firm belief in the powers attributed to him or his powers. He was reminded of his statement made but a few days previous, but all to no purpose; he completely ignored him; and Hussam Uskiere was returned to his place of confinement much to the disgust of those who expected some interesting revelations from him.

The next witness called was Bukhtwar, a poon in the service of the late Captain Douglas. His evidence chiefly related to the occurrences on the 11th of May.

The court was occupied the whole of the eleventh day with the examination of a person named Chunes, formerly editor of a native paper, entitled the *Delhi News*, conducted on a novel principle, the editor's duty being to write his paper falls and then carry it around and read it to his subscribers. The witness stated, in reply to questions, that the Mahomedans of the city were in the habit of boasting that the Persians aided by the Russians, were coming to drive the English out of the country, and gave it as his firm belief that the Mahomedans were very much excited about the Persian war. The Chappatis which were circulated were, he said, for the purpose of bringing together a large body of men for some business to be explained to them hereafter, and he said they originated at or near Kernaul. Chunes concluded his evidence of this day by replying to a question put by the prosecutor, as to who gave the order to massacre the Europeans: "The King himself; who else could give the order?"

On the twelfth day Golan was examined, and gave some particulars of the massacre of Europeans inside the palace, of which he was an eye witness.

The prisoner's Hakeem, Essamoolah Khan was then called in and examined on oath. His evidence, which ought to be and might be, but for evident "bias," interesting and important, always broke down when coming to a certain point, viz., criminating the prisoner.

form us that the inhabitants of
were generally employed in casti-
rials for the construction of the
at their own expense; but skill-
men were scarce, and it was from
ciety of Masons that the principal
men were obtained. At the close
thirteenth century, Edwin Vau Stie
the architect of Strasburg Cathed-
elected head of the Freemasons in
many, and was granted exten-
leges by the Emperor and Pope.
fifteenth century, Masonic lodges

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Belleville, 18th February, 1858.

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M. Nutty,
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R. P. Jellett,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Belleville, C. W.

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R. Newbery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
No. 8, D'Arce Buildings.

J. A. Phippen,
SOAP & CANDLE Manufacturer, Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins,
AMPHOTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY,
Over Golden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 14f.

P. V. Dorland, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at the residence of his brother, the late G. E. Dorland, M. D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor.

B. C. Davy,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Office on Front Street, over O'Reilly's. 16f.

James Fraser, Jr.,
BARRISTER, &c., &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 18f.

A. S. Macdonald,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street Belleville. Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 14f.

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WINE and Spirit Merchant, opposite the Market, Front St. Belleville.

N. McArthur,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville, C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry-Goods Store. n3

H. Greenhills,
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Arch. Dunlop,
LAND and General Agent, Custom House, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
BY J. W. CARMAN.

VOL. I. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, O. W., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858. NO. XVII.

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LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL.
Office, Merchants Exchange.

Charles F. Tilstone, Esq., MANAGER.
The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS, Agent.
Belleville 20th February, 1858.

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Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies.
Merchants Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq., General Agent.

Local Directors at Montreal.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq., Chairman.

AGENTS for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.
D. E. Burdette, Esq., M. B.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

GOVERNORS.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET, CANADA.

Head Office, Montreal.
49 Great St. James Street.

Hon. Peter M. GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal.

The Hon. A. J. C. B. D. L. LEWIS, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque de la Province de Quebec."

Hon. J. O. WATSON, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STANLEY, Esq., Merchant.

MANAGER.
JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR ASSURANCE OF \$100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.
15 2 14 0 11 2
20 2 18 0 1 10 8
25 2 22 0 2 10 4
30 2 26 0 2 11 0
35 3 0 0 3 0 0
40 3 4 0 3 4 0
45 3 8 0 3 8 0
50 3 12 0 4 2 0
55 3 16 0 4 6 0
60 3 20 0 5 0 0
65 3 24 0 5 4 0
70 3 28 0 5 8 0
75 3 32 0 6 2 0
80 3 36 0 6 6 0
85 3 40 0 7 0 0
90 3 44 0 7 4 0
95 3 48 0 7 8 0
100 3 52 0 8 2 0

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business finally disposed of in Canada without reference to the Parent Board.

Agent at Belleville.
JOHN BELL.

DAFOE HOUSE.
BELLEVILLE, C. W.,
Corner of Bridge and Pringle Sts.

THIS House is now open to the public and Travelling community, and will be conducted as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
with charges comparing favorably with second class. The bar will be supplied with the best of Liquors and the table will be always provided with the

Choicest delicacies the Markets can afford.
Every accommodation usually found in first class Hotels, may be relied on, with the advantage of liberal charges. Parties who visit this House equally as reasonable as any other Hotel in Town. Good yards and pleasing attached to the premises, and careful waiters always in attendance.

An Omnibus always ready to convey Passengers to and from the Cars and Steamboats.

PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. ROBIN, President.
JOHN M. GILCHRIST, Secretary.

AMONG GREEN, WILSON BENTLEY, AARON D. DOUGALL, N. B. CONNER, S. MERRILL, Secretary.
DANIEL MCMILLAN, General Agent.

JOHN P. ROBIN, Agent for Hastings.
31 PHILIP STREET, Belleville, April 6th 1858.

Royal Insurance Office, Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.
D. S. CUNRY, INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of MR. D. S. CUNRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator" in settlement of disputant Accounts.

ROSS & BELL, JOHN O'HARE, Clerk of the Peace.
A. H. WALLBRIDGE, A. R. DOUGALL, G. E. HENDERSON, C. L. COLEMAN, R. P. JELLET, A. PONTON, JAMES FRASER, JR., Q. MACNIDER, L. H. HENDERSON.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
A SUBJECT of the highest importance to all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald, M. W. Strange, G. Cumming, James Hart, N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,

JOHN THOMAS, Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer,
DA. D. E. BURDETTE, Front Street.

SODA WATER! JAMES EVES.
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive. It is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased at a great expense a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling soda water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville.

Portable fountains, for the use of stores, &c., &c., charged at a low rate.
All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to.

The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1857.
James Eves.

James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda Water is warranted free from the impurities and ingredients sometimes employed. By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—Hastings Gazette.

EVERY SODA WATER—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this town. It has been well tested and pronounced of the first quality.—Hastings Gazette.

MR. H. JAMES.

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'BRIEN'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PNEUMATOLOGY.
H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years, would state that he will examine heads Pneumatically, and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of characters given if required.

H. JAMES.
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Street, Belleville, February 18th, 1858.

TO LET.
A Cottage erected by the undersigned and at present occupied by J. C. Frank, Esquire, to whom applications are referred for further information.

ROBERT GORDON,
Belleville, April 6th 1858.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, \$1,000,000.
Realized Means, \$550,000. Capital \$140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Annual Division of Profits.

THIS Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effect of, prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859.

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that its profits are declared annually to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending savers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many policies have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profit announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring \$4,494 in place of \$4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the value of money would justify savers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of \$4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of \$804 15, payable should death occur in the current year, and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management. In each section the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, No. 3 D'Arce Buildings.

R. NEWBERY, Agent.

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY.
Office No. 8 D'Arce Buildings.

R. NEWBERY, AGENT.
Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stored in any of the warehouses, or at any other place in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.

March 10, 1858.

DR. CHARLES E. WALL.

OCULIST AND AURIST!

WILL remain in Belleville until the FIRST of MAY. All diseases in these delicate organs treated with a view to their

PERMANENT CURE!

DR. WALL'S connection with his Uncle, DR. CADWELL, of Toronto, for the past few years, has given him every facility for making himself thoroughly acquainted with all affections to which the EYE or EAR are subject.

DR. WALL'S immense experience has enabled him to make every operation to restore

LOST SIGHT OR HEARING!
with safety and success.

There was a change in the man's voice that made me wonder.

I entered a large room in which blazed a bright fire. Before the fire sat two stout men, who turned upon me their heavy eyes, with no very welcome greeting.

A middle-aged woman was standing at the table, and two children were amusing themselves with a kitten on the floor.

"A stranger, mother," said the man who had given me so rude a greeting at the door; and he wants us to let him stay all night.

The woman looked at me doubtfully for a few moments, and then replied coldly—

"We don't keep a public house."

"I am aware of that, ma'am," said I; but might have overtaken me, and it's a long way to—

"Too far for a tired man to go on foot," said the master of the house kindly, 'so it's no use talking about it, mother; we must give him a bed.'"

So unobtrusively that I scarcely noticed the movement, the girl had drawn to the woman's side. What she said to her I did not hear, for the brief words were uttered in a low voice; but I noticed as she spoke, one small, fair hand rested on the woman's hand. Was there magic in that gentle touch? The woman's magnetic aspect changed into one of kindly welcome, and she said—

"Yes it is a long way to G—, I guess we can find a place for him."

Many times more during the evening, did I observe the magic power of that hand and voice—the one gentleman, yet potent as the other.

On the next morning, breakfast being over, I was preparing to take my departure, when my host informed me that if I would wait for half an hour, he would give me a very pleasant ride to G—.

As a business required him to go there, I was very well pleased to accept the invitation. In due time the farmer's wagon was driven into the road before the house, and I was invited to get in. I noticed the horse as a rough looking Ca-

Poetry.
April.
Sighing, storming, sighing smiling,
With her many moods beguiling,
April wakens the awakening earth,
Whence'er she looks and lingers,
Wherever she lays her fingers,
Some new charm starts into birth,
Fifol clouds about her sweeping,
Coming, going, frowning, weeping,
Melt in fertile blessing round,
Frequent rainbows that embrace her,
And with gorgeous girdles grace her,
Dropping flowers upon the ground.

Select Reading.
Gentle Hand.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.

When and where it matters not to relate—but once upon a time, as I was passing through a thinly peopled district of country, night came down upon me unawares. Being on foot I could not hope to gain the village towards which my steps were directed, until a late hour; and I therefore preferred seeking the shelter and a night's lodging at the first humble dwelling that presented itself.

Dusky twilight was giving place to deep shadow, when I found myself in the vicinity of a dwelling, from the small uncurtained windows, of which the light shone with a pleasant promise of good cheer and comfort. The house stood within an enclosure, and a short distance from the road along which I was moving with wearied feet. Turning aside and passing through the ill-lit gate, I approached the dwelling. Slowly the gate swung on its wooden hinges, and the rattle of its latch, in closing, did not disturb the air until I had nearly reached the little porch in front of the house, in which a slender girl, who had noticed my entrance, stood awaiting my arrival.

A deep, quick bark answered, almost like an echo, the sound of the shutting gate, and, almost like an apparition the form of an immense dog loomed in the doorway. At the instant when he was about to spring a light hand was laid upon his shaggy neck and a low word spoken.

"Go in, Tiger," said the girl, not in a voice of authority, yet in her gentle tones was the consciousness that she would be obeyed; and as she spoke, she lightly bore upon the animal with her hand, and he turned away and disappeared within the dwelling.

"Who is that?" A rough voice asked the question; and now a heavy-looking man took the dog's place in the door.

"How far is it to G—?" I asked, not deeming it best to say in the beginning that I sought a resting place for the night.

"To G—?" growled the man, but not so harshly as at first. "It's good six miles from here."

"A long distance, and I'm a stranger, on foot," said I. "If you can make room for me until morning, I will be very thankful."

I saw the girl's hand move quickly up her arm, until it rested on his shoulder, and now she leaned to him still closer.

"Come in," We'll wait what can be done for you."

There was a change in the man's voice that made me wonder.

I entered a large room in which blazed a bright fire. Before the fire sat two stout men, who turned upon me their heavy eyes, with no very welcome greeting.

A middle-aged woman was standing at the table, and two children were amusing themselves with a kitten on the floor.

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"We don't keep a public house."

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"Too far for a tired man to go on foot," said the master of the house kindly, 'so it's no use talking about it, mother; we must give him a bed.'"

So unobtrusively that I scarcely noticed the movement, the girl had drawn to the woman's side. What she said to her I did not hear, for the brief words were uttered in a low voice; but I noticed as she spoke, one small, fair hand rested on the woman's hand. Was there magic in that gentle touch? The woman's magnetic aspect changed into one of kindly welcome, and she said—

"Yes it is a long way to G—, I guess we can find a place for him."

Many times more during the evening, did I observe the magic power of that hand and voice—the one gentleman, yet potent as the other.

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As a business required him to go there, I was very well pleased to accept the invitation. In due time the farmer's wagon was driven into the road before the house, and I was invited to get in. I noticed the horse as a rough looking Ca-

And now the soft hand was laid gently on the pony's neck, and a single low word spoken. How instantly were the tense muscles relaxed—how quickly the stubborn air vanished.

"Poor Dick!" said the maiden, as she stroked his neck lightly, or softly patted it with a child-like hand.

"Now go along, you rascally fellow!" she added in a half chiding, yet affectionate voice, as she drew up the bridle. The pony turned toward her, and rubbed his head against her arm for an instant or two; then pricking up his ears, he started off at a light, cheerful trot, and went on his way as freely as if no silly crotchets had ever entered his stubborn brain.

"What a wonderful power that hand possesses!" said I, speaking to my companion, as we rode away.

He looked at me for a moment as if my remark had occasioned surprise. Then a light came into his countenance, and he said, briefly—

"She's good! Everybody and everything loves her."

Was that, indeed, the secret of her power? Was the quality of her soul perceived in the impression of her hand even by brute beasts? The farmer's explanation was, doubtless, the true one. Yet have I ever since wondered, and still do wonder, at the potency which lay in that maiden's magic touch. I have seen something of the same power, showing itself in the loving and good, but never to the extent as in stanced in her, whom for the time I called "Gentle Hand."

The Tariff—Deputation to the Inspector General.

A deputation from the Association just formed in Toronto to secure a readjustment of the tariff in the direction of protection," had an interview upon the subject, yesterday, with Mr. Inspector General Cayley. The deputation embraced representatives of the leading manufacturing and mercantile interests of Upper and Lower Canada, and was accompanied by several members of both branches of the Legislature, irrespective of party, and by gentlemen friendly to the movement from various parts of the province. With Mr. Cayley were the Premier and Mr. Attorney General Carter.

The objectionable features of the present tariff, and the aims of the Association, were generally stated by the deputation; and numerous special instances were put forward by gentlemen qualified to speak by experience and position.

Disclaiming a desire to precipitate sweeping changes, the deputation dwelt upon the leading features of the policy on which the demands of the Association are based, and expressed the determination to be maintained in the work of tariff reform, without regard to political affinities. The need of prompt action was urged, and a hope was expressed that the session will be allowed to pass without the adoption of public warrants, and proceeding upon the general principle with which the Association is more particularly identified. Mr. Cayley, in reply, professed the pleasure with which he received the suggestions of practical men; and, without committing himself to distinct pledges upon points which have not yet received the first considerations of the Cabinet, he assured the parties present that his own reform, and the purpose of his colleagues, in the changes of the tariff which may be made, will be to recognize the justice and w-

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"She's good! Everybody and everything loves her."

Was that, indeed, the

Provincial Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1858.
The SPEAKER took the chair at 9 o'clock.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The SPEAKER laid on the table a copy of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, acknowledging the co-operation of this and the sister Colonies in resisting the action of the Imperial Government in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from the Toronto Board of Trade, praying that the license of exclusive trade to the Hudson's Bay Company may not be renewed.

Mr. WHITNEY presented a petition from the merchants of Montreal against the passing of Bankrupt Laws.

CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. JOBIN, Chairman of the Committee on Contingencies, presented a report stating that they had received a communication from the Committee on Contingencies of the Legislative Council, who recommended a conference between the two Houses with a view to taking into consideration whether a reduction could not be made in the cost of printing the Journals and sectional orders, &c.

On the motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, Benjamin, Laberge and Simpson were appointed a committee with the other House on the subject.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

On the motion of Mr. MOWAT.—The Bill from the Legislative Council to secure to married women certain rights of property.

On the motion of Mr. BELLINGHAM.—Bill to protect mortgages in L. C. By Bill to alter the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts, by judgment of the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada by restricting taxation for fire insurance on real estate to five per cent on the value in any year.

On motion of Mr. MACBETH.—Bill to amend the Division Courts Act of Upper Canada.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, L. C.

Mr. DUFRESNE enquired of the Ministry whether the new Districts established for the administration of justice in civil matters in Lower Canada have been set out and assigned to the Judges of the Superior Courts, and whether His Excellency has fixed the places, which the Judges in the said new Districts are to reside, as required by the provisions of the Act 20 Vict., cap. 44.

Mr. CARTER said they had, and the Judges had received instructions to live in the districts under their charge.

LUMBERING IN THE SAGUENAY TERRITORY.

Mr. LANGEVIN moved an Address to His Excellency, for correspondence relating to lumbering, in Saguenay Territory.—Carried.

SOUTH QUEBEC WAREHOUSE, &c., COMPANY.

The House went into committee on certain resolutions relative to the South Quebec Warehouse, Dock and Wharfage Company.

The resolutions were adopted and reported to the House.

SQUATTERS RIGHTS (L. C.).

Mr. HEBBERTS bill to remove doubts as to the rights of parties who have settled on lands in Lower Canada, with the knowledge of the proprietors thereof, and who have made thereon improvements, they have made thereon was read a second time. The object of the bill was to allow settlers on the unoccupied lands of private individuals a legal claim for an equivalent for any improvements they might have made.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. FERRILL moved the second reading of his bill to amend the naturalization laws.

The object of the bill was to reduce the period of an alien's residence in Canada, before becoming capable of naturalization, from five years to three. The second reading was carried, and the bill referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Ross, Pope, Galt, Scott, (S. Waterloo) and the mover.

STUDENTS AT LAW SERVING IN THE CRIMEA.

Mr. LANGEVIN moved the second reading of his bill for the protection of students at law who served during the late war in the Crimea, or who may hereafter serve in India.

Atty. Gen. CARTER said that, as the real object of the bill was to relieve a single person, it was needless to have it couched in general terms.

Mr. LANGEVIN agreed with this suggestion and moved that the bill be referred to a committee; which was carried.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr. LANGEVIN moved the second reading of his bill to amend the act providing for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing and other purposes. The object of his bill was to limit the liability of the stockholders of such companies.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

GATES IN RAILWAYS.

Mr. TASSE's bill, to remove doubts relative to the liability of constructing gates on lands intersected by railways, was read a second time, and referred to committee on railway.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER COURSES.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved the second reading of his bill to authorize the improvement of water courses in Upper Canada. He explained its object to be to enable those through whose lands water courses ran to improve such water courses; and, if he, in doing so, injured his neighbor, the bill provided for an arbitration.

Dr. CONNOR objected to the bill, because it only provided for compensation to parties for injury done to their land, and not for loss arising from the division of the stream.

Mr. BENJAMIN had been made acquainted with this and other points, and was therefore desirous of having it referred to a select committee.

Mr. AIKINS pointed out that as our water courses were becoming dried up, it was very necessary to guard against injury done by one to another by draining them up.

Mr. DUNKIN suggested that some Lower Canada members should be added to the committee, since in Lower Canada a bill something like that of Mr. Benjamin was before.

Mr. GOULD pointed out the necessity of providing a basis in the bill for the arbitration spoken of.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD said great care would be necessary in framing the bill. He feared it would trench on the rights of private individuals.

Colonel PLAYFAIR said this was an important question.

Mr. MOWAT was in favor of sending the bill to a committee.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON was in favor of the principle of the bill, which was by no means new, as the member for Cornwall had once thought.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD again opposed the bill.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that as the bill had been adopted for Lower Canada, and there was no complaint there against its working, it might be sent to a select committee.

Mr. HOWLAND considered that, as the law now stood, a man might go into a new country, build a mill, invest large capital, and benefit the neighborhood for a number of years. But he might afterwards be harassed by others who wanted to locate either above or below.

Mr. DORION explained the action of the law in Lower Canada.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he was fully aware that the bill had many defects. But he was confident that a committee could elaborate an excellent bill on the subject, especially after the legal opinions with which the Atty. Gen. West, and others had favored the House.

The question was so important that he would propose a committee of nine, if the second reading was carried.

The members were then called in, and the amendment of Mr. J. S. Macdonald was lost on a division.

The bill, having been read a second time, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Mowat, Connor, McCarroll, Howland, Aikins, Tett, Dunkin, Turcotte and Benjamin.

DIVISION COURT ACTS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the Division Court Acts of Upper Canada, suggested as an amendment to the law, that clerks of Division Courts should not be betraders, and should have power to summon witnesses, as the clerks of other courts had.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said some faults in the existing system of action of the Division Courts were the cause of very great trouble, and much unnecessary expense. He said it was certainly productive of evil that traders should be clerks, &c., of Division Courts; but, on the other hand, there might be great difficulty in remote settlements, in getting other persons to act.

Mr. BROWN considered that various amendments to the existing bill might be suggested. He would like to have some means enacted of limiting the emoluments of the clerks, some of whom, it was said, received £1,000 or £1,400 per annum.

Mr. GOULD suggested that the power of the Division Courts should be extended to actions concerning sums of £50 or £100.

Attorney General MACDONALD opposed this; the Division Court was the poor man's court, and no poor man ought to be made to wait for his suit to be brought on until the richer had got through with his, which if for a large sum, would involve the calling of a number of witnesses.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD said amendments could certainly be made to the existing acts. He opposed the extension of the power of the Division Courts to suits involving £100 or anything like that sum. He suggested that a circular should be addressed to all the County Judges, requesting them to send up a statement of any amendments they might think it best to suggest.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, Foley, Sherwood, Simpson, Macbeth, Robin, and the mover.

REGISTERING OF TITLES IN LOWER CANADA.

Mr. CIMON moved the second reading of his bill to separate, for the purpose of registering titles, Saguenay from Charlevoix.

INDIAN LANDS IN HUNTINGTON.

Mr. SOMERVILLE's bill to change the tenure of Indian lands of the township of Dundee, Huntingdon Co., was read a second time, and referred to committee.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OF UPPER CANADA.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved the second reading of the bill to amend the joint-stock Company Act of Upper Canada.

Mr. MOWAT thought the bill was objectionable. It proposed to make stockholders liable for 50 per cent more than the amount of the shares they had taken. And he objected, also, to the provision legalizing sales of the property of joint stock companies without any legal process.

Mr. BENJAMIN said these were just the points he wished to reach. He thought in the case of road companies, whom the clause about the 50 per cent extra was meant to touch, they ought to be as-

sed as much on their stock, if after enjoying dividends for a number of years they refused to spend money to keep the road in repair.

Mr. ROBIN supported the measure.

Mr. NOTMAN said many persons who had contributed money to build roads had done so to benefit the country. They ought not to be mulcted in 50 per cent extra.

Mr. ROBIN showed that Mr. Notman did not understand the measure. It did not propose to have the 50 per cent assessed in cases where the stock was voluntarily forfeited.

Messrs. McKELLAR and AIKINS opposed the measure.

Finally a division was taken and the result was as follows:

For the second reading.....12

Against it.....57

SEPARATION OF CITIES FROM TOWNS.

Mr. AIKINS moved the second reading of the bill for providing for the separation of cities in Upper Canada.

Mr. BROWN said the bill had only just been distributed and he hoped the second reading would not be pressed.

He knew the City Council were preparing a statement in reference to the bill, which it would be well to have before them.

Mr. AIKINS said he proposed to refer the bill to a committee. The statement could be sent to them and considered.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD pressed for the second reading. The Council had had time to send in their statement since the bill was well known that the United Counties suffered unjustly from the connection with the city.

Mr. BROWN said it could be shown that it was the city rather which suffered from the connection.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke against the second reading.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, in amendment the second reading of the bill was deferred for a week to enable the City Council to consider its provision.

To the Editor of the Church Journal, New York:

BELLEVILLE, U. C. March 24, 1858.

SIR:—A Protestant Episcopal Church was opened for divine service, in this place, on Sunday, the 21st inst. Some details of the proceedings on which occasion, I now send you, under the impression that they may not be unacceptable to yourself and your readers. I have long noticed, with great satisfaction, the good feeling and harmony between the Episcopal Church in the United States, and the Church of England, both in the mother country and the North American provinces; and this friendly feeling has, doubtless, no slight bearing on our mutual, national relations. It tends materially to strengthen the friendship which all good and intelligent men desire to perpetuate between the countries.

St. Thomas' Church is a handsome and substantial stone building, in the modern ecclesiastical, akin to the florid gothic style, 120 feet by 60 feet in length and breadth, roofed with slate, with a lofty ceiling, new windows, four slight ornamental arches, rising from undecorated brackets at the sides. Except the organ gallery, at the end opposite the Church, there are no galleries; and this omission adds much to the architectural beauty of the interior. The pulpit and desk, pews, &c., are mainly constructed of hard wood, elaborately carved, and stained in the modern ecclesiastical style; and being chosen wood, richly veined, the appearance of its polished and variegated surface is very pleasing. A fine, lofty arch, over the entrance to the Church, is a striking feature.

The previous night and morning having been very wet, fears were entertained that the weather would be unfavorable during the day, but at ten o'clock the sun shone out brightly, and much to the joy of this intelligent and loyal population, a portion of Queen Victoria's fine weather, which continued during the early part of the day.

At eleven o'clock the services began; the Rev. John Grier, A. M., Rector of Belleville, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, A. M., Rector of Hamilton, and the Rev. W. B. Lauder, A. M., L. D., Rector of Napanee, officiating. The Church was quite full, not but crowded, and contained 1,000 people; a number of the Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists being present. The beauty and high finish of the carved work, and the commodious arrangement of the pews, were appreciated and much admired, and with great reason. The wood carving reminded those conversant with ecclesiastical architecture, of the beautiful screens once so common in English Churches, vestiges of which still remain in Westminster Abbey, the Cathedrals of York, Lincoln, Winchester, and several other Minsters.

Very soon after the service, it was evident, from the pleased expression of the general countenance, that the congregation were gratified in one material point, for every body could hear well. The choir, in particular, were delighted to find that their harmonious exertions would not be deemed unfavorable architecture, nor disturbed by treble voices; on the contrary, they soon discovered that the building was most favorable to their voices; and, doubtless, this feeling added to the effect of their anthems and psalms, and the fine Te Deum, chosen for the occasion. The beautiful morning service proceeded; and, no doubt, the natural thanksgivings then offered up, for another week's additional life and health, were much enhanced by the permission to witness the completion of their pious work, and to pay the homage of prayer and praise in their own new Church.

The preacher of the day was the Rev. J. G. Geddes, of Hamilton, who took for his text, Acts II, 42; and I have scarcely ever heard a more eloquent, or apposite discourse. Mr. Geddes is a very good-looking man, in the prime of life and vigor, with a strong, clear voice, and a most impressive manner. After deservedly complimenting the congregation and their Pastor, on their liberal contributions and

great exertions in raising so beautiful and useful an edifice, he drew from the text the natural inference that they should follow the example of the Apostolic Christians; and, more especially, that they should be diligent to train up their children in the name holy faith. I never witnessed greater attention than was manifested by the congregation, and certainly the sermon deserved it. A handsome collection, towards the reduction of the debt of the Church, was received at the sermon.

The first stone of this new Church was laid three years ago, by the late Dr. Ridley, a gentleman long resident in Belleville, of the highest character, and universally respected and esteemed, both by the members of Mr. Grier's congregation and the whole population of the town. He looked forward to the completion of the Church with earnest desire, and the prolongation of his life to that time would have added much to the happiness of the town and its family, in this noble and pious cause. In the evening service of the day, conducted by Mr. Geddes and the Rev. W. Blandell, A. M., an impressive allusion to the eminent worth and liberality of Dr. Ridley, was made by the preacher, Dr. Lauder, to the truth of which the congregation must have heartily responded.

The whole interior of St. Thomas' Church is now finished, but the tower is only raised as high as the roof. When this is completed, the whole expense is estimated at £5,000 currency, or \$20,000. Of this large sum, about four-fifths have been subscribed by the Belleville congregation, and already collected and expended. No assistance has been asked or obtained from the great Ecclesiastical Societies in England, or from any other quarter, except a few voluntary contributions amongst the Presbyterians and Wesleyans in Belleville. And it is most creditable to the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, that they have not only incurred this large expense, but also a few years ago, built a good substantial parsonage for their Rector, Mr. Grier, on a handsome site near the Church.

In a short communication like this, although details may be inexpedient, it would be pardonable, in your correspondent, to omit all allusion to the exertions of the ladies of the congregation, in forwarding this good work. These have been most meritorious and productive. By the taste of their dainty dresses and other skillful labors of their hand, as shown in several bazaars, and by their musical exertions at concerts, and also by direct contributions, they have emulated the liberality of their lords and masters, and already added £280, or \$3,200 to the Church fund. In addition, with great, good taste and feeling, they have presented to their venerated Pastor, Mr. Grier, a well-filled purse, and a very rich set of robes, for this joyful occasion.

To an informed and reflecting mind, it is delightful to witness these labors of love, and to discover, in them, the deep gratitude of woman, for the immense benefit she has received from christianity. Its divine founder raised woman to an equality with man, in all things suitable to her sex; by his countenance and society while he was on earth, by the enabling influence of his doctrines ever since, and the tone of purity they have shed on human relations. And well, and zealously, and affectionately, has woman returned his tribute of good works, and paid her debt of gratitude, from the first promulgation of christianity to the present day. Authentic history tells how, by her influence, warriors, conquerors, kings and emperors, may, whole nations, have embraced the faith; and it is recorded, that the sight of her dying agonies in martyrdom, always was followed by conversions to christianity. No woman, ever slighted, or neglected, or despised, or blasphemed the author of christianity.—No!

She ne'er, with treacherous kiss, her Saviour stung.
She ne'er denied him with unchaste tongue.
She, when agonies shrank, could danger brave;
Last at his cross, and first at his grave!

The Royal Mail Line of Lake and River Steamers.

Yesterday evening (Tuesday), the steamer Kingston left the Commercial Wharf, on her first trip this season; she is to be followed this evening by the Banish and afterwards by the Passport, New Era, and Champion; so that by the end of the week the whole of the Daily Line pursues its way to the west.

Line pursued of its plover, yesterday made an inspection of Mr. Hamilton's fine house, the Kingston and Passport, being constructed of iron, and of everlasting wood, they stand in need of no repairs of any kind whatsoever; they have, however, this season been repainted, their furniture renovated where needed, and every thing made trim and perfect for the summer season. The Kingston and Passport are sister vessels, of the same size, and of equal speed. In compliance with the new Act, the Government Inspector has examined the engines and boilers, the new force pumps, life-boats, life-preservers, &c., and has furnished the necessary certificates. Capt. Kelly will again command the Kingston, with Mr. Wm. Gibson as purser, and Mr. Taylor as engineer; while Capt. Harbottle will take charge of the Passport, with Mr. Fairgaves as purser, and Mr. Brown as engineer.—Wm.

CASE OF IDENTIFICATION.—A witness for the Crown who professed to have been well acquainted with the notorious Townsend, was introduced to the prisoner's cell at Cuyaga the other day.

On his entrance he was accosted by a person sitting on the bed, with 'well, I suppose you have come to swear to me like all the rest of them.' He replied, 'come now, Ben, what's the use, you know you're Townsend, and I can swear to your being he.' Fancy his feelings when informed that the person he had been addressing, and offering to swear Townsend, was no other than Mr. Barker, the prisoner's Attorney.

Note.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

The Independent.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Among the many parliamentary papers, for which we have to thank the member for Hastings, we have received "a bill to amend and consolidate the Jury Laws of Upper Canada." We have only had time to glance at the bill, which forms a very voluminous document; but we find, even, at a glance, a great number of useful reforms therein. It limits the right of challenge to a reasonable extent. It provides for special juries in cases civil or criminal, at the request of either party, excepting only indictments for treason or felony; and in suits between merchant and merchant; or trader and trader; or merchant and trader, involving one or more questions of mercantile consideration; and in suits between manufacturer and manufacturer; or mechanic and mechanic; or manufacturer and mechanic, involving one or more questions of mechanical or scientific consideration; and in suits between any of the former and any of the latter involving one or more of any such questions; and in suits between any other persons involving one or more questions of scientific consideration." It provides for juries of men belonging to the appropriate kind or kinds of business as aforesaid, or of scientific men, as the case may be.

The benefit of these clauses is so obvious and the reforms contained therein have been so loudly called for, that comment appears superfluous. We are satisfied, however, that, as regards the special juries, all parties, to an action, will be better satisfied with the result, by having their cases in the hands of men who thoroughly understand the evidence before them; and, we venture to predict, should the Act pass, that most all cases, coming within the range of the trades, professions, and callings above mentioned, will be tried by juries, specially chosen in accordance with the Act now before us. It was framed and introduced by Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, who deserves the thanks of the country for the great amount of labor he must have bestowed on the Act, and the salutary reforms contained therein.

"What threatened at one time by the great ministerial difficulty of the session, the Usury Bill, has now, we believe, every prospect of becoming law. It may possibly undergo some modifications; but that it will pass in one shape or another, seems no longer doubtful; the threatened opposition of the Lower Canada members having been withdrawn."

We cut the above from the Leader, and we trust his prophecy is correct. Rendering money free from all restrictions, will prove a benefit to everybody. It appears, now, to be admitted that merchants and others engaged in trade, would have less difficulty in financing, if either Mr. Ross or Mr. Benjamin's Bill passed the House; but those opposed to the measure, assert that the actual loss of a higher rate of interest would fall upon the farmer. At first sight, the arguments in favor of this assertion, look plausible; still they fail to consider that whenever money can be freely obtained, a number of speculators appear in the market; and that the prices of grain consequently range higher than they must under a depressed money market. At any rate, there would always be money for grain, at some rate, in hundreds of hands, and great competition would arise, while it is well known to our farmers, that lately in bringing their grain to market, they found but two or three able to buy at all, so that what the farmers would lose on the one hand, in paying a small additional amount of interest on debts past due, or on money obtained from the banks, they would gain twofold on the other, in the sale of their produce; and, perchance, by rendering money easier, it may enable the farmer neither to allow his debts to run overdue, nor to require money from the banks.

For the benefit of our friends of all classes, we sincerely hope the Bill will pass.

Notwithstanding our journal is semi-weekly, we are unable to insert one-half of the useful matter before us; the editor's table is full to overflowing, and it is impossible to say when we may be able to make a clearing. A full report of the examination at the Belleville seminary, also our report of the proceedings of the town council this week, are crowded out. We have always upheld that Belleville requires a daily, and we are willing to

supply the want if the inhabitants of the town and of the villages having a daily mail, will come forward and subscribe.—We have no hesitation in promising that our daily shall be fully as interesting as any paper from a distance subscribed for by our friends.

We notice that on the occasion of the conferring of academic honors at Queen's College, Kingston, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon William W. Elmer, of this town. To judge from what we hear of Mr. Elmer, he will be an honor to the profession.

A well written communication from Tweed, signed "Justice," has been inserted. Will the writer favor us by sending another, embracing the same views.

From some cause unknown, we received no telegram this issue, with the exception of a short, meagre report from the House, which came too late for insertion.

Belleville Markets.

We have but little of interest to report this week, as the deliveries of grain have fallen off to a low or two per day, and there is no prospect of improvement for at least a fortnight, by which time farmers will have finished sowing, and be at leisure to bring off the balance of last year's crops.

Many farmers still hold their wheat, and are looking for higher rates; but it is difficult to see any prospect of a rise in the face of the accounts from London and all parts of this country. Four vessels reached Kingston yesterday, with 57,355 bushels of wheat, and 1,011 barrels of flour, from Chicago, making the receipts of wheat at Kingston, en route to Montreal, about 120,000 bushels since the opening of navigation. A like quantity is now on the way, destined for the same point, and 320,000 bushels are on the way to Oswego, most of which is said to be on Canadian account. It is well known that this wheat will not make as good flour as our fall wheat, but the enormous quantity must have a tendency to keep down the price of all grades.

Wheat, choice Fall, 90c per bushel; Rye, 45c; Barley, 40c; Peas, common, 50c; California, and large, 60c; Black Eyed, 50c; Oats, 30c; Buckwheat, 35c; Corn, 60c; Flour, extra, \$4.25; do, 4.20; do, 4.15; do, 4.10; do, 4.05; do, 4.00; do, 3.95; do, 3.90; do, 3.85; do, 3.80; do, 3.75; do, 3.70; do, 3.65; do, 3.60; do, 3.55; do, 3.50; do, 3.45; do, 3.40; do, 3.35; do, 3.30; do, 3.25; do, 3.20; do, 3.15; do, 3.10; do, 3.05; do, 3.00; do, 2.95; do, 2.90; do, 2.85; do, 2.80; do, 2.75; do, 2.70; do, 2.65; do, 2.60; do, 2.55; do, 2.50; do, 2.45; do, 2.40; do, 2.35; do, 2.30; do, 2.25; do, 2.20; do, 2.15; do, 2.10; do, 2.05; do, 2.00; do, 1.95; do, 1.90; do, 1.85; do, 1.80; do, 1.75; do, 1.70; do, 1.65; do, 1.60; do, 1.55; do, 1.50; do, 1.45; do, 1.40; do, 1.35; do, 1.30; do, 1.25; do, 1.20; do, 1.15; do, 1.10; do, 1.05; do, 1.00; do, 0.95; do, 0.90; do, 0.85; do, 0.80; do, 0.75; do, 0.70; do, 0.65; do, 0.60; do, 0.55; do, 0.50; do, 0.45; do, 0.40; do, 0.35; do, 0.30; do, 0.25; do, 0.20; do, 0.15; do, 0.10; do, 0.05; do, 0.00.

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practice.
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shire for the purpose of inaugurating
park and museum at Birmingham.
lent thunderstorms had pre-
nd, causing serious damage

NEW TIME TABLE

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 24TH JANUARY, 1859, THE TRAINS WILL LEAVE BELLEVILLE AS FOLLOWS—

GOING UP.	
Night Mail.	4:30 A.M.
Day Express.	5:00 P.M.
Way Freight.	7:00 A.M.
GOING DOWN.	
Night Mail.	11:30 P.M.
Day Express.	1:00 P.M.
Way Freight.	8:30 P.M.

These trains are run by Montreal time which is fifteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time.

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views or opinions of our correspondents. To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Terms of Subscription.

Semi-Weekly "INDEPENDENT," three dollars per annum, in advance, or four at the expiration of the year. To clubs of 12 or more to one address \$2 per annum. WEEKLY "INDEPENDENT," is published every Saturday, and contains SEVENTEEN columns of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within three months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for TEN COPIES, and Ten dollars will pay for THIRTEEN COPIES. Papers obtained clubs and remitting us through mail, will be entitled to the benefit of these liberal terms.

The Independent.

Wednesday, February 16, 1859.

Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, Feb. 11, 1859.

The vote was taken this morning at half past one upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Sciotto, which was to defeat the Government, and admit itself and friends to power, and disposed of 61 to 59, the particulars of which vote you have no doubt before you, and your readers before this. Before this vote was taken, George Brown made a long speech, of which many strange tales are told, for it was a most extraordinary speech; he apologized for his past misconduct, begged he might be forgiven for his frequent attacks upon those who were his colleagues, and upon their religious opinions. It seldom falls to the lot of any public man to eat more dirt than Mr. Brown swallowed when he made his speech. He assayed all the changes he had for years brought against his opponents, for he has as much acknowledged that he had been wrong, and of course the only deduction is, that his opponents whom he assailed for the opinions he then uttered and entertained, and for which he now craves pardon, that he was wrong and they were right, and he gives in to the fact, that right, his opponents, have had justice and truth upon their side all the time. Among the strange stories told of Brown's speech the following is given, as having passed between a hand some, good looking, and rather soft-spoken old lady of the Upper House, and Mr. Brown's Lower Canada friend, the eloquent Mr. Dorian, and I give it for your information.

Old Lady.—What a splendid effort Mr. Brown's speech was.

Mr. D.—Indeed!

Old Lady.—I think it was the best speech I ever heard from him.

Mr. D.—Do you say so?

Old Lady.—Yes. But were you not in the house?

Mr. D.—O Yes.

Old Lady.—Do you not think it was a great effort?

Mr. D.—I was not listening to it.

And I believe this conversation on table certainly gives a just estimate of George Brown's great speech.

Mr. Galt made a most excellent speech upon the general affairs of the Province, and when he touched upon the finances, he did not fail to show the great ignorance of the Ex-Inspector General in matters of finance and figures; and day after day convinces the members of the House that George Brown is nothing.

Among those who voted against the Queen's award, I must give you the name of the member for South Hastings, Mr. Wallbridge. The motion of Mr. Hogan's which he seconded, pledged itself to the Queen's award, and as soon as that is disposed of, and mark, instead of sustaining the paragraph in the original address, he votes for Mr. Sciotto's motion, which was to supersede the Queen's award, and which he endeavored to set aside; and for why, because it is said he would do anything to upset the present Ministry. I do not know the composition of the gentleman's conscience, but a more disloyal and dishonest vote was not given by any member of the House upon this occasion. Because he first shows that he concurs in that award, but

would grudgingly and insult the Royal personage who made it, for low, party and dishonest intrigue. But so he voted, and so he will have to account for it when the day of reckoning comes between him and his constituents. It is said of him, when he came up here to attend this session, he was heard to say that he would support the Address; but he soon faltered, and was drawn off by men known to be disloyal and dishonest, and lent himself to offer an insult not only to the Queen, but to the constituency he misrepresents, if that constituency is, as I have heard, a loyal, and honor-loving constituency.

No sooner was this amendment of Mr. Sciotto's defeated, than up rose Mr. McDonald, one of the Sub-Editors of the *Globe*, and moved another amendment, to the effect that the Seat of Government should move to Ottawa as soon as the buildings were ready, meaning to supersede the faith pledged, that it should go to Quebec. Upon this a great debate ensued, which after sundry small speakers, brought up the Hon. John A. McDonald, who rose to address the House at ten at night; and a most excellent speech was delivered. He bro't unquestionable proof that the compact was complete that the Government should be removed to Quebec, and quoted and read the speeches and compromise at the moment, and I am sure, much as I questioned the propriety of going to Quebec, I with many others, who were listening to the Hon. Mr. McDonald, became converts to the opinion, that to proceed to Quebec, was, and is a part of the compact.

TORONTO, 14th Feb., 1859.

There have been several speeches to-day on the address, with amendments, and the House is now discussing one proposed by Mr. Dorian, to go to Montreal; but the general impression is, all the amendments will share the same fate; they will be defeated. I will let you know the result of all the movements up to last Friday night inclusive. Not only were the galleries full, but the passages and lobbies were also crowded. The vote on Mr. Sciotto's amendment appears to have settled public opinion, and consequently the attendance at the House is not so dense. The idea of a dissolution has passed away, and people begin to see that they have become excited for no good purpose; all are willing to concede that George Brown is now more than ever a "Governor's" impossibility.

On Saturday I heard some of the lawyers say, that judgment was to be given in the case of the Crown against Mercer. I went there. I heard two judgments of the Court, and I am sure every one who heard the judgments given could only say, how fortunate the country was in having such painstaking, honorable and able men on the Bench. Judgment was given for the Crown, and Mercer is deprived of office. Everyone appears to sympathize with him, Judges, Bar, and every one in his own County. I am told that Mr. Foley, who was the chief man against him in the Assembly, feels it very sorry, as he was the whole County is in favor of his restoration. It is said a Bill is to be brought in to declare that Mercer, standing this case, that Mercer should not be incapable of holding office. This investigation has resulted in showing that the Government had no knowledge of the bargain, and has also shown that Mercer would not have acted as he did, had he received the advice and opinion of Dr. Connor. The Doctor must certainly feel his position. Had he, when Foley made the charge, stood up in his seat and defended his client for what he had done under his advice and opinion, the probability is the matter would never have become serious; but poor Mercer was sacrificed to the party spirit which burns so strongly in the breast of the worthy Doctor.

I do not think the decorum of our Courts is increasing. At one time, I remember, none would be admitted to the seats for the Bar, unless dressed in a manner recognized by the Court. Law students would appear in black, if they had to attend to give their masters assistance. But I saw one person who I do not know, with a red beard, or half red, not looking any too cleanly in his habiliments, seated by the side of a Belleville lawyer. I expected every minute to hear a Judge call attention to the intruder, but the gentleman had to thank the kindly feeling of the Bench for having been spared a well merited rebuke. It did appear to me, that it was done for a piece of assurance and insolence, to under the hope that he would be made a mark, and thus rise into notoriety. I do hope he will learn better for the future, and remember if he intends to follow an honorable calling, it will be best followed up by his appearing as a gentleman, if he cannot feel like one.

Mr. Cauchon, in a letter to the *Journal de Quebec*, expresses the opinion that when the present Ministry goes out, Mr. Sciotto will come in, to the exclusion of the Clear Grits and their leader. This must be peculiarly consoling to the latter.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Turner, Store Merchant. Mr. Turner keeps an excellent stock, and sells cheap. He keeps some of the best workmen, and guarantees every sale. Give him a call.

MR. WALLBRIDGE.

Our Toronto correspondent refers to the vote given by Mr. Wallbridge, on the Seat of Government question, and very justly pronounces it the "most disloyal and dishonest vote given by any member of the House on this occasion." What will the Electors of South Hastings think of the motion of Mr. Hogan, affirming the Queen's decision, but asking for delay in the construction of the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa, and only a few hours after voted to ANNUL that decision! Language fails to express our contempt of such detestable conduct, such gross inconsistency, such contemptible time-serving and trickery. We venture to say, that in the whole annals of Parliamentary legislation in Canada, it would be difficult to find a parallel to this case. But as an old elector of South Hastings said to us the other day, "nothing better could be expected of him—it is characteristic of the man—his whole Parliamentary course has been a great failure—it has been characterized by the grossest inconsistency and recreancy to principle from first to last."

Mr. Wallbridge's political doom is sealed. He long since lost the confidence of the Moderate Conservatives, who supported him at the last election, expecting he would act with the Ministerial party. He has lost the confidence of a large number of his Clear Grit friends, and his recent disgraceful and dishonorable votes on the Seat of Government question will, we doubt not, consign him forever to political exile. When the day of reckoning comes, if he should have the pre-emption to appear before the electors of South Hastings for re-election, we have no doubt he would be rejected by a much larger majority than that by which he was first elected.

PARLIAMENTARY.

After a period of a little over two weeks, Parliament has at length got through with the Address, and it was presented to His Excellency yesterday afternoon in the same shape in which it was introduced by Ministers. All the amendments have been lost, some by large and others by narrow majorities, and the last paragraph was passed yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The third paragraph, by which the House bound itself to go permanently to Ottawa and temporarily to Quebec, was carried on the following division. For details of Parliamentary news we refer the reader to the letters of our Toronto correspondent.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Archambault, Baby, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, Campbell, Cron, Cayley, A. G. Gen. Cartier, Cimon, Cook, Countee, Daoust, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Fellows, Ferguson, Fettes, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gowan, Heath, Holmes, Labelle, Lacoste, Macbeth, A. G. Gen. Macdonell, McCann, A. P. McDonald, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Guimet, Panet, Papineau, Playfair, Pope, Price, Roblin, Ross, Richard, W. Scott, William Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Talbot, Tasse, Terrill, Tett, Turcotte, Webb, Whitney.—59.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkins, Biggar, Bour ass, Brown, Bureau, Cauchon, Chapais, Clark, Connor, Desaulniers, Dorion, Drummond, Foley, Fortier, Gaudet, Harcourt, Harwood, Hebert, Hogan, John, Laberge, Laframboise, Langevin, Lemieux, Loranger, John, S. McDonald, Mattice, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Myvat, Munro, Notman, Walker, Powell, Robinson, Ross, Sciotto, Semerville, Starnet, Stirton, Tasse, Thibodeau, Wallbridge, Wright.—41.

FIRE—LOSS \$1,000.

On Sunday evening last, just after Divine service had commenced in the various Churches, a fire broke out in the Stone Stables connected with the Empire Hotel, on Bridge Street, which resulted in their entire destruction, together with the adjoining sheds, and about 14 cords of wood. A quantity of hay and oats were also destroyed. There was considerable wind at the time, and had the fire not been confined by stone walls, a much larger amount of property would have been destroyed. The residence of Mr. Bogart on Pine Street, was in imminent danger, and the furniture which was removed, was completely damaged. The buildings burned were owned by Mr. Bogart, and used by Mr. Scovill, of the Empire House. Loss about \$1,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE SEMINARY.—During the past week parties have been canvassing the Town for aid to the Belleville Seminary, and we are glad to learn that the result, so far, is highly gratifying. The sum collected is, we are informed, a trifle over \$500. We hope when the canvass is complete, we shall be able to report an amount at least double to what has already been raised.

Captain Archibald Ponton, has been gazetted as acting Adjutant of the First Volunteer Rifle Company of Belleville.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

The Inspector General, in the speech on Thursday evening, reviewed at considerable length the past and present of the country, and gave an indication of the policy of the Government. He showed that the taxation, so far from being increased, had been materially lessened, that instead of our taxes having risen from 12 to 20 per cent, as stated by the Opposition, they were in reality reduced from 14 to 10 per cent. The depression of trade had passed its lowest point, in the first half of last year; and the first month of the present year promises well for the trade and revenue of 1859. The total value of the goods imported in 1858 was \$29,099,527, against \$37,530,576 in 1857; the duties for 1857 reached \$3,925,071, against \$3,381,389 in 1858. The revenue, during the last six months of 1858, showed an increase of \$99,003, as compared with the corresponding period of 1857; part of which was due to the augmentation of the tariff. In the first month of this year the revenue was nearly double that of the same month last year. The Government had taken every possible means to reduce the expenditure. No fresh appointments had been made in any of the departments, and all public works in progress, as far as was expedient, had been stayed. It was intended to reduce the expenses of the Militia Service, and by carefully husbanding the resources generally, the Inspector General hoped to avoid any further increase of the public debt. Respecting the tariff it was the intention to reduce gradually the duties on ten and sugar, and other articles not produced in Canada; and to increase the taxes on articles which the Province can supply for itself.

THE INSANE.—We observe by a letter in the *Leader* from Dr. Workman of the Lunatic Asylum to the Police Magistrate at Toronto, that in the portion of the building designed for the accommodation of 264 lunatics, there are no less than 406. Altogether there are 479 lunatics in the Asylum, and there are 120 in the country for whose admission application has already been made. The jails of the country, says the Dr., are tenanted by a multitude of similar dangerous maniacs, and what is to be done God alone knows. It has been evident for some time past that the accommodations for this class of unfortunates are far from being sufficient, and a good deal has been said in Parliament and out of Parliament about providing further accommodations. It is high time some action was taken, and we hope before the present Session is over that something practical will be done to provide proper accommodations and medical attendance for this class of sufferers. The evil has reached a crisis, and demands prompt action at the hands of the authorities.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday evening, in pursuance of a call from the Mayor, to take into consideration the By-Law on Taverns, introduced by Councillor Henderson. It was not until an hour after the usual time of meeting that a sufficient number of members were present to form a quorum. When the Council commenced business there were present His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Hogan, Clarke, Coleman, Patterson, Henderson, and McArthur. About an hour after, Mr. Corby took his seat.

The following Report of the Committee on Poor, on motion of Dr. Hope, was read:

To His Worship the Mayor, and Council of the Town of Belleville:

The Central Committee appointed at a recent public meeting for the purpose of raising and appropriating subscriptions for the benefit of the indigent of the Town of Belleville, beg leave respectfully, with the view of obtaining further aid, to report to your Worship, and Council, the progress already made in attending to the wants of the destitute. The first step taken by the Committee, after it had ascertained the probable extent of the destitution to be met, was to secure the co-operation of a number of Ladies, whose prompt and zealous exertions in appealing to the benevolence for contributions, the sum of \$300, 11 cords of firewood besides a quantity of superfluous goods, were placed at its disposal. In regard against imposition, and for other good reasons, the Committee next applied to another class of Ladies, whose valuable services were most readily and cheerfully given, and by whom the applicants for relief were again visited, and the committee advised regarding the amount of aid, and the manner in which the respective cases should be relieved. The limitation of its resources has prevented the Committee from extending relief to any except the most urgent cases and to these only at the rate of from 50 cents to \$1 per week. The number of cases on the books of the Committee at present obtaining relief are 48, although from want of funds, and other causes applicants for aid are daily refused. Of the amount raised by subscription, \$272, the firewood and superfluous goods, have been expended, and there remains on hand to meet future exigencies only \$58. The dreary aspect of the future clearly

indicates that this Committee, alike from motives of benevolence and duty, is warranted in bringing under your notice, and pressing upon your consideration, the great necessity which exists for making further provision for the relief of the poor of this Town, who suffer from cold and hunger, and who are unable to help themselves. As individual liberality, which in this crisis has been generous, is considered exhausted; and as there appears to be a general desire and expectation on the part of the public that the Council will meet the emergency by a grant of money, or otherwise, proportionate to the distress still demanding assistance; this Committee can only express the strong hope which it entertains that such expectation will not be disappointed.

In thus soliciting the benevolent action of your Worship and the Council in behalf of the Poor, this Committee would be utterly wanting in duty to your honorable body, as well as to themselves and the community at large, were they to fail in this their notice, and especially under your notice, the Council would be a doubtful source of probably eight-tenths of the rightful poverty and distress—not to mention vice and crime, the usual concomitants—which exist in our midst.

The cause of the most of the evils referred to, is directly or indirectly, strong drink. In urging upon the Council, in the most earnest manner, the prevailing evil of drunkenness, this Committee must not be understood as advocating any particular views, peculiar to what are technically called "Temperance Societies," because such is not the fact. This Committee have in view merely to entreat your honorable body to deliberate on facts obvious and notorious, vitally affecting the well being of society, and causing beyond all question a very large proportion of the evils which are now grappling with us, and on account of which they are obliged to solicit further aid. The investigation of the various cases of poverty brought under the notice of this Committee, but too well establishes the fact that strong drink, in its immediate or more remote consequences, has an intimate and a connection with nearly every one of them. It is within the observation of every person, that within the limits of the Town of Belleville nearly every family of Grocers that can afford to place two to three paces across each other in the window, sell whiskey, generally without a license; and the extension of the shop license indiscriminately appears to be an almost unmitigated evil. When it is considered that the price of drink is so low, and the facilities for obtaining it so great, it cannot be a matter of surprise that reflecting people should view the temptation thus permitted to stand in the path of the ignorant or thoughtless poor, as something very much like an encouragement to dissipation. This Committee can entertain no doubt that so soon as the matter is fairly brought under the consideration of your honorable body, some means will be taken to remedy, to abate the nuisance referred to, and that those illicit nurseries of poverty, misery and crime, will speedily be suppressed. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. MEUDDEL, Chairman.
JAMES MEAGHER, Jr., Secretary.

After the reading of the Report, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the proposed By-Law. Mr. Coleman in the Chair.

Several clauses, to the number of ten, were severally discussed, and adopted with some slight amendments. As it is possible these may yet be amended when the By-Law as a whole comes before the Council, and when passed, published for the information of the inhabitants, we deem it unnecessary to reproduce them here.

It was gratifying to observe that nearly all the members present were anxious to have some more stringent and effective measure than now exists, for the regulation of the liquor traffic.

Dr. Hope took strong ground in favor of the total suppression of the traffic, as the only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, but as such a measure was impracticable under existing circumstances, the next best thing would be to pass a stringent license law, limiting the number of taverns, giving no one a license who was not moral and respectable, and had ample accommodation for the traveling public, and attaching severe penalties for violation of the law. He expressed himself strongly against unlicensed houses, to which could be traced a very large proportion of the destitution, debauchery, and crime which prevailed, and urged upon the Council the absolute necessity for the adoption of some more efficient means to suppress these houses of infamy. He deeply regretted that owing to a provision in the Imperial Statute, Municipalities had not the power to prevent shopkeepers from selling by the quart, for he was satisfied that a great deal of drunkenness, demoralization, and pauperism, originated here.

The Mayor concurred with Dr. Hope in much that he had said, but more particularly with respect to unlicensed houses, and shops where liquors were sold by the quart. Until a day or two ago he was under the impression that Municipalities

had the power to prevent shopkeepers from selling in less quantities than one gallon, and he was exceedingly sorry to learn that they did not possess this power, for in his opinion, more liquor was sold in small quantities at shops, than by all the taverns, licensed and unlicensed. He faulted with Councillors for the relief of duty. During the three years he had occupied the office of Mayor, no Councillor ever made a complaint to him of the infraction of the existing license law, though several were cognizant of such violations. If the majority of the law is to be respected and vindicated, those who made the law should be foremost in aiding in its enforcement.

Mr. Corby was very much surprised at an attempt should be made to thrust down our throats the temperance doctrines introduced into this By-Law. He took his glass when he wanted it, and thought that those who drank in moderation set a better example than those who did not drink any. It would be a gross act of injustice and tyranny to pass such a measure, and even if it should become law, it would be impossible to carry it out. As in town we were not more immoral than other localities. He was not in favor of the new-fangled notions promulgated here.

After a few remarks from the Mayor and others, expressing regret that there was such a small attendance of the Council, and wishing each member to have an opportunity of expressing his views upon the measure before final action was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the Council adjourned to meet this, Wednesday, evening.

THE CRISIS IN HAYTI has terminated in the abdication of the black Emperor Soulouque, and the proclamation of the Republic. General Geffard had been declared President of the Republic. The Emperor had taken refuge in Kingston, claiming British protection.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE WILLIAMSBURG and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, including the Library and laboratory, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. This was the oldest institution in the country. Loss about \$60,000.

THE FREIGHT Warehouse of the Great Western Railway, at Preston, was consumed by fire last week. A quantity of goods, and books belonging to the Customs Department, and a cart, partially loaded with goods were destroyed.

NEW GOLD diggings have been discovered near the head waters of the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of Stephens Pass. The ore is said to be very plentiful, but of inferior quality. The mines can very easily be reached by Steamboat navigation.

THE DUBLIN Nation, states that William Smith O'Brien, is about to visit the United States, and that he will sail from Galway in a short time. Mr. O'Brien proposes to travel through the Union.

Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas gold mines continue to be received. A rich quartz vein has been discovered at Repton's Fork, 12 miles from Laramie, and shot gold abounds in several localities.

MR. PRESCOTT's mother once showed his room to the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and to him. "This is where William was shut up for so many months in utter darkness. In all that trying season, when so much had to be endured, and our hearts were ready to fail us for fear, I never in a single instance groped my way across the apartment to take my place at his side that he did not salute me with some hearty expression of good cheer. Not in a single instance. As if we were the patients and he his nurse to comfort us. No word of complaint throughout that dismal period, not a sigh of impatience or regret. He was not content even with the perfect silence of an unrequiring will. But he must sing in that imprisonment and night. Was this not a representative example."

An important announcement made by the Inspector General will be highly gratifying to the public, and especially to the mercantile community. Mr. Galt stated that the government had reason to infer that the exclusive right of trade enjoyed by the Hudson Bay Company in their extensive territories would be abrogated by the Home Government, on the 1st of June next. This important step in the promotion of the final settlement of the question will also be received with pleasure, not only as a proof that the Imperial authorities are fully alive to the interests of Canada, but that our government have not failed to do their duty in urging on this important matter.

An image of the Virgin Mary, in the parish church of St. Hyacinthe, was recently robbed, a open day, of the crown of gold, set with precious stones with which it was decorated. Notice was received in a fortnight after the robbery, that the crown would be found, at 10 on a certain morning, on the side wall of the Bishop's Palace; and this proved to be the case, though the half-reluctant thief had paid himself for his trouble by keeping three of the precious stones.

The Overland Mail arrived at St. Louis, on Monday the 11th inst, with dates from San Francisco to the 21st January. News not of much importance. Col. Hoffman's escort of dragoons, under Lieut. Chapman, had been attacked by the Mohawk Indians.

near Beal's crossing of the Colorado, but were beaten off with the loss of ten killed. The Mohawks have united with the Pintos and other tribes, and declare that on military posts shall be established in their country.

A Quebec paper, in announcing that certain religious incorporation bills will be presented to Parliament during the present session, calls upon Catholic members to be on their guard against the introduction of clauses which would deprive of real estate, as they please. The writer adds, "it would be no absurd to restrain the liberty of acquiring wealth, and the means of employing it, at a time when it is thought right to do nothing. Full liberty is given to the superfluous, and it is desired to 'cramp the energies of those whose only object is to alleviate suffering and to spread religious and moral education.' This writer, contrary to the restrictive clauses which, contrary to the prevalent opinion of Upper Canada, he thinks injurious, are generally introduced in committee of the whole; and asks the Catholic members to oppose all such amendments. How will the two-Days' Government agree on this question.

ARREST OF A ROBBER.—Some few days ago Mr. Kane had a boarder at his house on Ontario street of the name of Thomas Conkley, alias Thomas Nolan. He robbed him of his cash box containing six or eight dollars in silver, a prayer book, silver gavel bracelet and pin. The police on being informed of the matter made diligent search for the man, but were unable to discover his whereabouts. Chief of Police yesterday received information from a reliable source to the effect that the man had been arrested and was lodged in Belleville jail. It was ascertained that the robber in effecting his escape evaded the city police by making his way on the railway track to Erieham, and from Erieham he proceeded to Tremontville. At Tremontville he got in company with a young man, a driver, whom he robbed of \$85. Upon this charge he was arrested, the matter being found out on him, together with the stolen property from Kingston, and he now awaits his trial.—*Kingston Whig*.

Our Iron Bridge.

The County Council of the County at Hastings having taken the initiative in the construction of Iron Bridges for common road purposes, and as the one now in course of construction over the River Mattawa, is the first that has been designed and made for such purposes, a brief account of our readers, and the country generally, as we expect ere long to see iron supercede the use of wood in such structures.

Being fully impressed with the necessity of having a permanent bridge over this river, the Council gave instructions to Robert L. Hayes, Esq., Civil Engineer, to prepare plans for iron, wooden and iron bridges, together with specifications and estimates. These were made and the wooden structure upon the arch of the bridge was estimated to cost \$2500 while that of the wrought iron girders \$2,500. On tenders being received the contract was given to Geo. Nisbet Esq., Contractor of this town, who lost no time in procuring from England the necessary bridge plate, and angle, and T. Iron, and then to employ Mr. FERRIS, long and favorably known in Montreal to make the rivets, punch the plates, and put together the work, which he did in lengths of twenty-one feet, at his establishment in Montreal, and sent them to this place by the Grand Trunk Railway.

We should rather have seen this work done by our own mechanics, but it detracts nothing from Mr. FERRIS's share in being connected with the construction of the first work of the kind, designed by a Canadian contractor, and the work performed by a Canadian mechanic.

The length of the bridge between abutments is 252 feet, divided into spans of six feet each. The superstructure consists of two longitudinal Boiler Plate Girders, the depth of each being 3 feet 34 inches, placed 14 feet apart; on the top flange, which is one foot nine inches wide, is placed at intervals of six feet, timbers of 12 inches square, firmly bolted to receive the joist, upon which the paving plank is laid, and which is of pine, three inches thick. The number of rivets in the structure is 16,000 and the total weight of iron used, is 39 tons. These figures are calculated to bear a weight of 60 tons. The whole has a light and novel appearance. Should this plan prove successful for the purposes, of which the Engineer is positive, we may expect to see other municipalities adopting the same, as being both economical and durable, particularly as it has been demonstrated that the cost of such bridges is so small, and the material and workmanship being procured at home, nothing being to be imported but the plate.

The Engineer having determined to try its strength, sent men with heavy loads of green wood, trunks, and other goods, and forwards, and the result was so slight as to be hardly discernible thus giving evidence of the feasibility of his plan, and strength and solidity of the work.—*Intelligencer*.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Oats, 55 cts; Beans, 65 to 70 cts; Flour, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Beef, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Pork, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Potatoes, 50 to 55 cts; Butter, 20 to 25 cts; Mutton, per lb. 4 to 5 cts; Eggs, 15 to 17 cts; Chickens, 10 to 12 cts; Lard, 12 cts; Poultry, per pair, 25 to 30 cts; Geese, 35 to 40 cts; Turkeys, 70 to 75 cts; Wood, per cord, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

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General Printing Establishment,
Corner Front & Hotel Sts., Belleville, O., U.S.A.

Law Respecting Newspapers.
Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers are desirous of the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher will send them all arrears, and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent to subscribers who do not wish to take their papers, they are held responsible till they have notified the publisher and ordered their papers to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no notice as the law requires. If subscribers move to any other place without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the new direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.
D. E. Burdett, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Graduate of the University of Trinity College, Ohio. In the building lately occupied by Dr. D. E. Burdett, Belleville, O.
Advice to the Poor gratis. ni.

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George E. Henderson,
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Wilson's Saloon,
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R. Newbery,
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J. A. Phippen,
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John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings. ni.

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AMBUSSAGE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAUGHERTY'S GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville, 1-1f.

Arch. Dunlop,
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P. O'Shea,
ORSE FARRIER, Office opposite Papineau's Hotel, front Street, Belleville. All communications either by mail or telegraph strictly attended to. ni.

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Dr. T. Pomeroy,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Acoucheur, and Coroner for the County of Hastings. Residence: Two, Hungerford. ni.

Curry & McCallish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Illigins' Marble Buildings, Opposite the Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W. ni.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL
and
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia

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Principal

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BY J. W. CARMAN.

VOL. 2

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

NO. 13.

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COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

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G. H. Hayes,
WOLFE and Bull's Macaroni and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Cuffs, Buffalo skins, Bear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Robes, &c. ni.

Dr. T. Pomeroy,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Acoucheur, and Coroner for the County of Hastings. Residence: Two, Hungerford. ni.

Curry & McCallish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Illigins' Marble Buildings, Opposite the Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W. ni.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL
and
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

W. H. CARMAN,
Principal

Business Directory.

JOHN LEWIS,
IRON-
MONGER
FRONT ST.
BELLEVILLE

James Mencher, Jr.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provision, Shillineau's Cordwood, SHOP—late Police Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front St., Belleville, C. W. ni.

CHARLES WILSON,
Barber and Hair-Dresser, ni.

BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. Also—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street, Belleville, January 20th 1859.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON, ni.

CAPITAL, 1 MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
Offices, Merchant's Exchange. ni.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq.,—Chairman,
John Tormace, Esq., J. Frothingham, Esq., Alfred La Croix, Esq., J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Esq.,
MANAGER. ni.

JOHN THOMAS,
Belleville, 20th February, 1859. Agent. ni.

INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON. ni.

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchant's Exchange, Montreal. ni.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.,
General Agent. ni.

Local Directors at Montreal.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq., Chairman, A. La Roche, Esq., J. Theodore Hart, Esq., Wm. Lunn, Esq., J. Henry Judah Esq., Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings,
JOHN THOMAS. ni.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
D. E. Burdett, Esq. M. B. ni.

NOTICE.

In compliance with the terms of an Act passed during last Session, entitled an Act to extend the provisions of an Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attorneys, to the partnership between the undersigned an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitors in Chancery has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Ponton.

The business will be conducted by Mr. Bell, under the style heretofore used of Ross & Bell, JOHN HELL, W. H. PONTON.

PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBIN, President, JOHN MURPHY, ARCHIBALD SOUTHARD, ABRAHAM DODD, WILSON DUFFY, ARTHUR D. DODD, N. B. CONNOR, S. MERRILL, Secretary. DANIEL McLELLAN, General Agent.

31 PHILIP I. ROBIN, Agent for Hastings. 1-1f

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas—
First Quality Small White Peas, do California Peas, do Marrowfat Peas, do

Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed. Cash on delivery, by H. PRETTY, Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1859. ni.

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLS

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,
Office No 3 Duff's Buildings, R. NEWBERY, AGENT.

Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on floor, wharf, and other merchandise, stored in any of the warehouse, or in mill, or stores in the country, or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.

March 10, 1859.

Apply at this office.

Apply at this office.

Apply at this office.

Apply at this office.

Apply at this office.

IMMIGRATION!

Henry Chapman & Co's
PRIVILEGE PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER LABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FROM LIVERPOOL, To Quebec, New York & Boston.

JAS. BLACKLOCK,
AGENT.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Realized Means, \$550,000. Capital \$140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859.

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is that its profits are declared annually to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assureds are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many policies have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring \$4,434 in place of \$4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assuring in looking for. In Nov. 1857, a policy of \$4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of \$804.15, payable should death occur in the current year and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail are not jeopardized.

The business of the Company can be had on application to the undersigned, 66 No. 3 Duff's Buildings.

R. NEWBERY, Agent.

Ladies' School.

MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL W

CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,
Monday, January 10th.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope F. W. Alport, Esq., Erasmus Holden, Esq., Dr. Relyea, Dr. Holden and Rev. W. Gregg.

Terms per Quarter in Advance.
Belleville January 6th 1859.

Mr. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has tenured for a term of years and fitted up

AMBUSSAGE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'BELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

P H R E N O L O G Y.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine the Phrenology of his pupils, and give character to his brains. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.

H. JAMES,
ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST

Over Mr. O'Belly's Store, Front Street, Belleville, February 18th, 1859. ni.

Royal Insurance Office,

Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.

B. S. CURRY,

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned, having satisfied ourselves, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator" in settlement of disputant Accounts—

Ross & Bell, JOHN O'HARE, Clerk of the Peace, A. H. WILSON, A. R. DOUGALL, L. E. HENDERSON, C. L. COLEMAN, R. P. JELLET, A. PONTON, JAMES FRASER, JR., J. Q. MACGILLIVRAY, L. H. HENDERSON.

Belleville Seminary,

THE Summer Session of the Belleville Seminary will open on

Wednesday the 27th of April,
At 2 o'clock, P. M.

and continue fourteen weeks.

A. CARMAN, Principal.

Belleville Seminary,
March 29th, 1859.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Gillespie & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

CANTON STORE

20 chests Young Hyson Tea
15 chests Twankay
20 chests Unpowdered
12 chests Old Hyson
12 chests Young Hyson
8 chests Souchong
3 chests Oolong
10 chests Old Hyson

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.

16 bags Java Coffee,
bags Java Coffee,
5 bags Mocha
10 bags plantation Ceylon
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

50 boxes Mountain Soap
30 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap
10 boxes Mountain Soap

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

15 chests (red) Gin,
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin
15 chests (red) Gin

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

20 dozen Decanters,
10 dozen water bottles,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK.

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE

25 dozen Shoe Brushes,
20 dozen Shoe Brushes,
20 dozen Shoe Brushes,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK.

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

1 cank Betty's Pickles,
1 cank Betty's Pickles,
5 bags Pepper,
3 bags Pickle,
15 lbs. Onions,
15 lbs. Onions,
15 lbs. Onions,
15 lbs. Onions,
15 lbs. Onions,
15 lbs. Onions,

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

25 boxes Tobacco, Es, 7s, 10s,
10 boxes Tobacco,
1 cank Pickle,
1 cank Pickle,
1 cank Pickle,
1 cank Pickle,
1 cank Pickle,
1 cank Pickle,
1 cank Pickle,
1 cank Pickle,

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE

5 lbs. ground loaf Sugar,
6 do Granulated Sugar,
20 do Crushed Loaf sugar,
15 do Sugar,
10 lbs. Maccovine Sugar,
5 lbs. Sugar House Syrup,
6 lbs. Molasses,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE

Nelsons Galatine,
Russian Linghins,
5 cases Salad Oil,
Taylor's Mustard,
French Capers,
do "do" & Perrier's Worcester Sauce,"
Burgess Essence, Anchovies,
60 do assorted English Sauce,
Dough Chutney,
Sago, Arrowroot and Tapioca,
Macaroni and Vermicelli,
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon,
At JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.

100 lbs. assorted Herring,
20 lbs. Herring,
Whitefish and Lake Herring,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

ready for delivery at the drug store. We are happy to supply all that you need. Every family should have this book. It is worth its price in giving much general information and in giving the best means for the cure of prevalent complaints. We can get any where. The book alone are worth a bushel of medical advice is sometimes sick, the wheat's weight in gold of the medical almanacs and it is solid metal. Its calculations are purposely for this latitude and are very correct. Call and get it.

COBBOURG ASSIZES. WIFE POISONING CASE! TRIAL OF DR. KING!

From the Globe.

Cobourg, Tuesday, April 5.

This morning the trial of Dr. King of Brighton for the alleged murder of his wife, Mary Anne King, was commenced. The case is a remarkable one, both in a criminal and scientific point of view. If the prisoner be found guilty, another instance will be added to those already on record where a knowledge of medicine has been put to the worst possible purpose—where the physician has cruelly, persistently and remorselessly used his skill for the destruction of life under the pretence of saving, while the victim has stood by the bedside of his dying wife, and while speaking to her words of comfort, and of hope, has betrayed her to a gradual and painful death. If the accused be guilty, science will vindicate itself by bringing down upon the head of the man who has abused the sacred trust placed in his hands; if innocent, it is by its aid that the falsity of the accusation must be proved.

As this case bids fair to become famous in Canadian criminal records, a short account of the parties principally concerned, may not be out of place. William Henry King, was born in the township of So. Phillipsburg, Prince Edward Co., in the year 1835. In 1851, his parents removed to Cranston, near Brighton, in Northumberland, where they commenced farming. By industry and perseverance, they succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of property. King, left home at an early age, and went to Toronto, where he studied medicine, and having obtained a first class certificate, was appointed teacher of the fourth division of the Central School, Hamilton, in which situation it was part of his duty to lecture to the students of the Normal School. While there, he studied medicine, and having obtained a first class certificate, was appointed teacher of the fourth division of the Central School, Hamilton, in which situation it was part of his duty to lecture to the students of the Normal School.

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at College during the winter months only, of the years 1856, '57, '58, and for three summers he taught in various Common Schools in the County. He then returned to Brighton in March, 1858, where, as already remarked, he commenced to practice his profession. There is evidence to prove that he did not live happily with his wife while there; and sufficient to prove also that she by means monopolized his affection. While on a visit at his home he became acquainted with a Miss Vandervoort, residing with her parents in Sidney, about twenty miles from Brighton. She is the only daughter of a good-to-king girl, but tastes differ. She is about twenty years of age, and is said to have been a pretty well educated. Another young lady, Miss Dorcas Garrett, also received attentions from Dr. King. She lives in the township of Murray, east of Brighton. Mr. Townsend Garrett, her father, is a member of the College, and a native of Upper Canada. He came to his present farm more than forty years ago. From what transpired before the Coroner's inquest, it appeared that Miss Garrett sharply rebuked Dr. King for his attentions, and sent her a note to the effect that his wife would soon die, and asking Miss Garrett to hold herself in readiness to take Mrs. King's place. A very proper reply was returned, in which the young lady threatened to expose King if he dared to make any further advances of a like description. In the beginning of October, Mrs. King became seriously ill. On the third of November she died; her husband, having attended her unremotely. During her illness, she frequently uttered after taking the medicine administered. The retching was violent in the extreme, and caused her great pain. Many times did she beg of her husband to withhold the medicine he regularly prepared and constantly administered. He refused to do so, saying that "this means by which her life could be saved. If guilty of the deed with which he stands charged, no man ever played the hypocrite to a greater extent than Dr. King. Frequently he would implore divine aid on the efforts he was professedly making to restore his wife to health; when speaking of her he used the most affectionate language, and it appeared to be his study to do all in his power to alleviate her sufferings. A few days, however, before she died, a brother of Mrs. King's happened to examine the pockets of a coat belonging to the Doctor, and in one of them he discovered the likeness of the above mentioned Miss Vandervoort, accompanied by a note from the lady herself. This he did not make known until his sister was dead, but when once out, it brought to light the affair with Miss Dorcas Garrett. Still further to excite suspicion it was ascertained that King had purchased half an ounce of arsenic a day or two before his wife died, and was subsequently charged with a quantity of Morphine. A coroner's jury was summoned, and the body exhumed. Evidence was adduced to show that while his wife was ill, King had declared that she was suffering from an ulcerated womb; but the medical men could find no trace of any such disease. They discovered that she was pregnant, but all connected with the case of the system was in a healthy condition. They could not account for death on any other supposition than that it had been caused by poison. The stomach and liver were accordingly taken out, and sent to Prof. Corbett, Toronto, for analysis, whose evidence will be found below. When the body was exhumed, King was visiting some patients, and upon returning to Brighton he should allow his daughter to fly with him to the States until the matter was settled. After much hesitation they acceded to the demand, upon the understanding that King should take Miss Vandervoort to her aunt's, at Cape Vincent. This plan was adopted, but King's stay was short. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and while the enquiry was proceeding he was brought back and lodged in prison.

Medical men of eminence have been summoned from the United States, among whom are Professor Huxley and Doctor Landers of Philadelphia. Drs. Vantage of Brantford, and Nichol of Simcoe, are also here. On behalf of the Crown—Prof Croft, and Drs Hodder and Bethune of Toronto; Grass and Proctor of Brighton, and Gilchrist of Hamilton have been summoned. When before the Grand Jury, King preserved an unflinching demeanor. He declares he is quite sure of acquittal, and appears to be so. He laughs at the idea of being convicted, and appears really to think such a result to be quite impossible. The opinion out of doors is decidedly against him.

One day last week, a brother of the accused came to Cobourg, and called at a chemist's to purchase twenty-five cents worth of strychnine. Upon being asked his name he replied that he was King, and admitted his relationship to the Doctor. From the shop he went to the prison, where he saw his brother. The jailer was present during the interview, and as the two were only allowed to converse recently through a small hole in the cell door, the conversation was handed from one to the other. King explained that the strychnine was purchased for the purpose of poisoning foxes, of which there are many about his father's farm. Excuses of this description are also at hand.

The jailer is creating the most intense excitement in all the country round about. At an early hour large numbers of heavily laden teams came to town, the railways, also contributing their quota, and soon after 8 o'clock the steep steps

leading up to the Court House, and the brow of the hill upon which it stands, were covered with a crowd, jammed together as tight as it is possible for human beings to be. It was a noisy crowd with great strength of lungs, which they tested to their utmost extent. Not once or twice, but continuously—indeed one might have thought from the sustained roar that an election meeting was being held. Numerous women came into Cobourg, but a glance at the Court House steps was sufficient to assure them that criminal could not bear so great an amount of commotion, and they at once abandoned all hope of effecting an entrance. None were admitted except by the express permission of the sheriff, and the room was soon filled to its full extent. There were probably about three hundred people present. Among them besides witnesses, were a number of medical men and the students of the Cobourg medical College, to whom a holiday has been given in order to permit their attendance. The Court House is small, low, ill-lighted, and stercorated. Mr. Justice Burns is stuck on a slightly elevated platform behind a canopy, which looks very like an old curtain borrowed from some chandler's shop.

The Court was opened at half-past nine o'clock—Mr. Galt, Q. C. who has been conducting the Crown cases this assizes, presiding, assisted by the County Attorney, Mr. J. A. Armour, Hon. J. H. Cameron appears for the defence. The following are the names of the jury—Joseph Rosevier, William Hossins, William Humphries, Richard Barrett, Daniel Richardson, William Robinson, William Clarke, Samuel Haggart, and Henry A. Alger. Seven challenges were made by prisoner's Council.

[To be continued.]

Arrival of the "New York."

New York, April 5.

The steamship New York from Bremen, via Southampton on the 22nd ult., arrived here this morning.

The steamship Canada had arrived out on the 21st ult.

The House of Commons on Monday night, Lord John Russell moved his amendment to the Reform Bill, that it is neither just nor politic to interfere with the present freehold franchise, &c.

The purport had already been received. After some debate the matter was adjourned till Tuesday.

A large meeting of working men had been held in Hyde Park, to oppose the Reform Bill.

The Neapolitan exiles had arrived at Bristol. The quays were crowded with people to receive them, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The Paris correspondents say that the Emperor having been informed of the ultimate resolutions of Austria, is desirous to recede by diplomatic helps from his aggressive attitude.

Another letter says that Austria and France appear more inclined towards a pacific solution. It is certain, however, that the Austrian force in Lombardy is more imposing than was generally thought.

Vienna correspondents say that the danger of war is falling off for the present.

Paris telegraphs say that the Powers have agreed to an European Congress, but the basis of the discussions cannot be settled.

The London Times says it is to be held in London, Berlin or Austria.

The London Post warns the public against too much confidence in peaceful reports, and says that it is very doubtful whether a Congress will be convened.

The export of arms, gunpowder and sulphur from Austria to Italy is prohibited.

The Daily News says, the last Austrian circular was written by Prince Metternich.

ITALY.

The Morning Herald says, that France intends to protest against the construction of fortifications at Placenza. Cardinal Antonelli has again requested the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of February 2d was telegraphed.

Phoolis had been captured without a blow.

Tania Week was still at large.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest news had been received. The mines were prosperous.

LONDON STOCK MARKETS.

The Times City article says the announcement of a Congress causes an improvement in the funds of Italy, which would have been larger but for the fact that the Paris Bourse has not yet shown any decided recovery of confidence. A slight check in the demand for money also checks the buoyant tendency.

Consols closed at 99 1/2.

The advances from America by the Canada, together with the Pacific aspect of European affairs, had caused an advance of one-fiftieth to one-tenth.

In breadstuffs there had been no regular market since the sailing of the Persia. All articles were quiet and nominally unchanged.

We see by the Hamilton Spectator, that the magnates of the Great Western Railway have issued an edict against the sale of that paper on their Depot premises and the trains. Such a petty piece of spite and malignity is worthy the source from which it emanates. The Spectator is too outspoken and independent to suit the upstart officials, who control the Great Western.

The Commander of the Police.—The Montreal Herald regrets to learn that Sir William Eyre has sent in his resignation, on the ground of bad health.

NEW TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday the 1st inst. the trains will leave for Montreal as follows:—

GOING UP.

GOING DOWN.

These trains are run by Montreal time which is fourteen minutes and a half faster than in Belleville.

Notice.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for the free expression upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as space is limited.

Terms of subscription.—Three dollars per annum, in advance, or four at the expiration of the year. To clubs of 12 or more to one dollar \$2 per annum.

Weekly "Independent," is published every Saturday, and contains Seventeen pages of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within two months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for TEN COPIES, and Ten dollars will pay for THIRTEEN COPIES. Parties obtaining clubs and remitting us through mail, will be entitled to the benefit of these liberal terms.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The Independent.

Saturday, April 9, 1859.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Sidney Smith has at length introduced a series of Resolutions proposing important changes in the Post Office Laws. It will be readily conceded that the principle of making the Postal Department self-sustaining, is a correct one, and this is the object contemplated by the proposed new arrangements. But it is a question upon which there will be a variety of opinions, whether the changes proposed will best secure the object sought. Was there not some other way?—could not some other plan have been adopted by which the end desired would have been obtained, without re-imposing the tax on newspapers? Would it not have been more politic and patriotic to have abolished the much abused franking system, thus placing members of Parliament—who are much better able to pay the postal charges upon their correspondence, than the masses are to pay the charge upon their newspapers—upon the same footing with business men? We can conceive of no sufficient reason why the distinction should be made—why members of the Legislature, who are amply paid for their services, should be allowed to transmit mail matter free of postage, while the mechanic and the merchant, the laborer and the farmer, are obliged to pay the postal charge upon their correspondence.

It will be seen by the Resolutions which follow these remarks, that in order to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, the tax upon newspapers is to be re-imposed, and all letters are required to be pre-paid, or in case they are not so paid, they will be subject to an additional charge of two and a half cents. The rate upon newspapers is not to exceed one cent upon each copy, but it is not stated definitely that this will be the charge. We should be very unwilling to believe that the Post Master General intends to impose such a high rate. One cent upon each copy of a newspaper would for a weekly, amount to fifty-two cents a year—for a semi-weekly, over one dollar—and for a daily, more than three dollars—a tax most unreasonable and unjust, and if imposed, would have the effect of largely reducing the circulation of all descriptions of newspapers, and we can scarcely believe that Mr. Sidney Smith, or any member of the Government, would desire such a result. If the Government is determined to take a step backward in legislation, by the imposition of a tax on knowledge and general intelligence, we trust that the rate will not exceed that of the United States.

Without doubt, the enforcement of pre-payment upon letters will increase the revenue, for the heavy loss now caused by dead letters will be saved, but we question very much the policy of the regulation imposing an additional charge upon letters not so paid. There are those who, under such a regulation, will never pre-pay their letters, and it will fall hard upon the receiver of such letters. The distinction should not have been made.

The following are the resolutions introduced by the Post Master General:—

1.—That it is expedient that the principle should be kept in view, as closely as possible, of raising from the postage charges, a revenue sufficient to defray the cost of the Postal Service; and the revenue to be derived from the existing three

penes per half ounce letter rate does not and cannot yield a self-sustaining revenue to the Post Office—witness that it is not expected to increase that rate.

THE WIPE-POISONING CASE.

In other columns we commenced the report of the recent trial of Dr. King at the Cobourg Assizes, for the murder of his wife. The case is one of the most important ever tried in a Canadian Court, and as some of the parties interested reside in this vicinity, we shall continue its publication in subsequent issues until completed. The report of the trial is from the Globe, and is very complete. The case was commenced on Tuesday, and was concluded on Wednesday evening. The Jury being unable to agree, were locked up for the night. On the following morning, at 10 o'clock, they brought in a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death has been recorded.

THE PORT HOPE ADLDS OF THE 25th. This morning, eleven cars, laden with elm and oak, of the finest possible quality, selected with great care, and carefully manufactured by Messrs. Edmonds & Wilson, in our backwoods, for the Quebec market, came rolling into town on route per Grand Trunk railway for the Trent, where this timber will be forwarded to a raft.

Charles Dickens will bring out on the 30th April a new periodical, to be entitled "All Round the Year." It will open with a new tale from his pen. Household Words will cease to appear on the 30th of May.

A rumor is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is to be the next Governor of Canada, and, possibly, Governor Chief of the proposed North American Confederacy.

TOWN COUNCIL.

We are compelled for want of space, to omit the proceedings of the Town Council in this issue.

Summary of News.

A number of iron pillars to serve as street letter boxes, were last week erected at various points in Toronto. They are to be open for the reception of letters day and night, and will be visited at frequent intervals during the day by post-office messengers, charged with the duty of conveying the letters dropped therein to the post office to be mailed or delivered.

The trial of Mr. Sickle's is now being proceeded with. On Monday last only five out of the thirty jurors summoned were accepted, and the Marshal had orders from the Judge presiding, to have seventy-five talesmen in attendance on the following morning. Tuesday came, and out of the whole seventy-five only three other jurors were drawn, making eight in all. The disqualification was on the general ground of having formed opinions from newspapers or conversation with witnesses, and therefore incapacitated to render a fair and impartial verdict. Seventy-five additional talesmen were ordered to be summoned for Wednesday morning.

Edmund H. Benedict, a resident of Detroit, stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy on Tuesday, killing her almost instantly, and afterwards attempted suicide by hanging.

Strawberries and asparagus have already been brought to New York from the South.

A bill to prohibit the marriage of white with black persons has passed the Wisconsin Legislature.

The wealth of Fremont is computed to be nearly \$5,000,000, and prospectively \$20,000,000. No further resistance is offered to his claims in California.

An American paper says that the body of a vagrant was found in Clinton County, N. Y., near a ledge of rocks where is a den of rattlesnakes, and that those snakes had eaten the flesh from the bones of the dead drunkard.

The unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England, amount to over five millions sterling.

Charles Dickens realized twenty-five thousand dollars last year by his lectures. Thackeray made nearly double the amount.

In the House of Commons on the 9th ult., a Government Bill for partly abolishing Church rates, by means of voluntary commutation, was debated, and finally rejected by 254 to 171.

The St. Thomas Journal, No. 11, proposes a tax on dogs. Our infant cotemporary says:—"Mr. Leslie Pearce, a wealthy farmer, living a few miles east of the town, had lately twenty-one sheep of an excellent breed, and a splendid cow and calf destroyed by the attack of a mad dog. A heavy tax on these animals is desirable. They are numerous beyond their use."

In South Carolina not a single dog force has ever been obtained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"The Senate of Prussia, at a recent sitting, and a morbid compliment to the German, Comptroller Wilhelm Hooland, over the erection of a monument to memory in the city of Berlin. If any man served well of his country, certainly Hooland has, for while he lived, he revolutionized the whole of Prussia, his well digested preparations laid out every home in the land; and his death he was pronounced a benefactor of the nation."—[London Times, Oct. 1857.]

These celebrated medicines, the Dr. Bitters and Healy's Cod Liver Oil, are prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at St. Louis, and are the only ones in the market. They are sold by all the Druggists and stockholders through United States, Canada, West India, South America. Price 75 cents per bottle.

MLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUG.

MISSOURI.

John P. Oregos Co., Mo., July 22nd.

Messrs Fleming Bros.

MLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUG.

Prepared by J. P. Oregos Co., Mo., July 22nd.

Family, and I think it best to put you in the hands of the people.

My neighbors have also used the same success. You are at liberty to use it as you see fit.

WM. O. NEFF.

This is a sample of certificate received by the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of the success of the Vermifuge.

We think we are safe in saying they are most reliable and popular remedies of the kind for worms.

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The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment.
Corner Front & Hotel Sts., Belleville, C.W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.
I. S. subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to receive the paper by subscription.
If subscribers order the paper by subscription, the publisher is not responsible for the paper being sent to the wrong address, and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent.
If subscribers do not wish to receive the paper, they should give notice to the publisher, who will then discontinue the paper, and the publisher is not responsible for the paper being sent to the wrong address, and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
BY J. W. CARMAN.

VOL. 2 BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1859. NO. 16.

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IMMIGRATION!
Henry Chapman & Co's
PREPARED PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, FOR
LABEL & SEARLES
FIRST CLASS LINE OF PACKET
SHIPS FROM LIVERPOOL.
To Quebec, New York & Boston.
Rates and every information will be furnished on application to
JAS. BLACKLOCK,
AGENT.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, \$1,000,000.
Realized Means, \$550,000. Capital
\$140,000.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 20th April next. All policies effect of prior year, including the year ending on the 31st of March, will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859.
One of the many great advantages secured by this Company is, that its profits are distributed annually to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending subscribers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many policies have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the time of meeting, taken in conjunction with the knowledge of power of assuring \$1,434 in place of \$1,000, with the same premium, are as high as over the Canadian value of money would justify anyone in looking for. In Nov. 1857, a policy of \$1,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of \$204.16, payable should death occur in the current year, and this bonus will be yearly repeated. Another great advantage possessed by this Company is Local Management, which secures the consulting of the company, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, 37 No. 3, Dufour Buildings.
R. NEWBURY,
Agent.

Ladies' School.
MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL, WILL BE OPEN after the
CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,
Monday, January 10th.
REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope & W. Alport, Esq., Ernest Holden, Esq., Dr. Ryley, Dr. Holden and Rev. W. Gregg Toronto.
Terms per quarter in advance.
Belleville, January 5th, 1859.

Mr. H. JAMES.
WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years, and fitted up an
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'BRIEN'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PNEUMONOLOGY.
H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine lungs Pneumologically and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.

H. JAMES, Esq.,
ARTIST AND PNEUMOLOGIST.
Over Mr. O'Brien's Store, Front Street, Belleville, February 18th, 1859.

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.
B. S. CURRY.
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION
AGENTS.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of the ability, as an Accountant, and as a person of integrity, of J. H. PRETTY, in settlement of important accounts:-
ROSS & BELL,
Wm. H. PONTON,
L. A. H. WALLBRIDGE,
C. E. HENDERSON,
R. P. JELLY,
JAMES FRASER, JR.,
Q. MCKINCHIE,
J. H. HENDERSON.

Belleville Seminary,
The Summer Session of the Belleville Seminary will open on
Wednesday the 27th of April,
at 2 o'clock, p.m.,
and continue fourteen weeks.
A. CARMAN, Principal.
Belleville Seminary,
March 20th, 1859.



GRÖCERIES, LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS,
AND
SMALL WARES,
AT THE STORES OF
GILLESPIE & CO.,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL, CURRENT,
COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Gillespie & Co. will make their final clearing sale as above.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULARS.

The Sale will be continued until all Goods on hand are Sold.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Belleville, April 5th, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON
STORE:
20 chests Young Hyson Tea
15 chests Twankay
25 chests Gunpowder
5 chests Old Hyson
10 chests Young Souchong
5 chests Souchong
3 chests Oolong
10 chests Old Hyson

By JAMES BLACKLOCK
AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
60 boxes Montreal Soap
30 boxes Toronto Soap
5 boxes Castile Soap
30 boxes Honey and Brown Windsor Soap
50 boxes Stearine Candles
60 boxes Tallow
15 boxes Belmont Sperm do.
5 boxes Sperm do.

By JAMES BLACKLOCK
AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
15 chests (green) Gin,
10 chests (red) Gin,
3 chests Martell's Brandy
1 chest Holland Gin,
1 chest Old Tom,
10 chests Port Wine,
10 chests Sherry Wine,
5 chests Ladies' Ginger Wine,
5 chests Ladies' Monachale Bitters,
5 chests Vermouth Bitters,
5 chests Schiedam Schnapps
4 chests Absinthe Sultana,
1 chest Stoughton Bitters,
1 chest Raspberry Vinegar,
1 chest Scotch Whisky,
5 chests Milk Punch,
5 chests Pepper Sauce,
5 chests Bottled Ale,
10 chests London and Dublin Porter,
10 chests Champagne.

By JAMES BLACKLOCK
AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
50 dozen assorted Tumblers,
20 dozen Decanters,
10 dozen water bottles,
25 dozen Shoe Brushes,
25 dozen Hair Brushes,
2 chests Clothes Brushes.

By JAMES BLACKLOCK
AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
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COBBOURG ASSIZES.
WIFE POISONING CASE!
TRIAL OF DR. KING!
From the Globe.

COBBOURG, Tuesday, April 5.
MR. GALT opened the case. He impressed upon the jury the fact that it was their duty to divest themselves of any prejudice they might have conceived inasmuch as the prisoner was now, in the eyes of the law, as innocent as any one of them. He was accused of having murdered his wife by certain appliances within his reach, and with the nature of which he was well acquainted. No person could have been in a more favorable position for carrying out his purpose, for not only was he a physician by profession, but waited upon his wife as her medical attendant. The learned gentlemen then gave the outlines of the events which had led to the arrest of the prisoner, and afterwards addressed the jury on those points to which, in trials for murder, it is necessary to direct attention. The first thing it would be necessary for them to do was to establish the fact that the prisoner was in a position to accomplish the deed, for the alleged perpetrator of which he was to be tried, and that those means by which the deceased had come by her death, were within the reach of the accused. He (Mr. Galt) would prove to the jury that the deceased, up to the 18th October last, was in a sound state of health; that she was then seized with violent pains, accompanied with retching, and finally died on the 3rd November. It would be shown that in the opinion of medical men, there was nothing to cause death except poison, and it would also be shown that eleven grains of arsenic were found in the stomach of the deceased. The next thing he (Mr. Galt) would show was a probable motive for the commission of the crime. This motive would be found in the prisoner's affection and illicit intercourse with other women, and pay his addresses to whom, with greater freedom, he had, it was to be feared, murdered his wife. Means and opportunity for working out his designs the prisoner had in the exercise of his profession, and one of the strongest evidences of guilt would be found in the fact that he had prophesied the death of his wife, while in health and strength. Could anything be more repugnant to human feeling, than the conduct of the prisoner, in assuring his wife and her friends, that she could not be safely delivered of the child with which she was pregnant, but that she must cease to breathe before she gave it birth? This the prisoner had done; he had stated that the deceased was suffering under a disease of the womb, which, he existed, would inevitably have left traces behind it, but of which there were none. It would be proved that the medicine taken by Mrs. King was administered by her husband, but the exact description of medicine could not be proved from the knowledge of the parties who saw it given. Witnesses were to be brought forward who would tell the jury that the prisoner had given a white powder to his wife; which, though it would float in water, was exceedingly difficult to mix with it. Each dose caused a burning thirst, followed by retching;—all, as Professor Croft would tell them, symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. The accused was a homoeopathic physician, and the learned Counsel for the defence might take the ground that he had administered the medicine for remedial purposes, but that he was the victim of a mistake. If this were done the whole case would be narrowed down to one of intent, and he entreated the jury to weigh well the evidence which would be given on that point.

SAUNDERS examined by Mr. Galt. I am a coroner of this district. I held an inquest on the body of the prisoner's wife, on the 5th of November last. Her stomach was removed, and placed in a clean earthen dish. From that dish it was taken and placed in a bottle, in the neck of which I placed a cork, and tied it down with a string. This bottle I took with me to Brighton—locked up in a tin, and put the key in my pocket. Next day—the jury having adjourned over—by their consent, I sealed the bottle, wrapped it up, and sealed the paper; placed this in a case, which was also sealed, and forwarded it to Queen's College, Kingston.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cameron. I was present in the room the whole time of the inquest. I did not leave the room from the time the stomach was taken from deceased until I placed it in a bottle. The bottle was a pickle bottle. I washed it out with cold water. Between the time the bottle was tied up, and the time I got to Brighton, three quarters of an hour might have elapsed. The place where the inquest was held, I saw three men, and a half from Brighton. I stayed with Mr. DeLong in Brighton that night. The cupboard or closet in which I placed it, was behind the bar in Mr. DeLong's. He told me there was no other key to it, than the one which he gave me. A man named Squires sitting in the room asked me to show him the stomach. I first took the bottle from my pocket and let him see it. Next day the stomach was placed in a clear dish, in the presence of

the jury, as Drs. Grass and Proctor wished again to see it, the post mortem examination having been previously been conducted by candle light. No one but the doctors touched it. The table was between me and them. It was only in the dish about fifteen or twenty minutes. It was then replaced in the bottle and sealed in the presence of the jury. The stamp I used was a penny piece. I am not sure that a penny piece was used on the trial that I wound round the box. I rather think I used an ordinary water stamp—but am confident. I gave the package to Mr. Barker, one of the jury to take to Kingston, on the day it was sealed.

ROBERT BARKER examined—I was one of the jury who inquired into the death of Mrs. King. The bottle containing the stomach was delivered to me. The stomach was secured as described by last witness. I received it on the morning of either the 10th or 11th of November, and by the 12 o'clock train I went to Kingston. The package was in my carpet bag, which I kept in my hand all the time. In the evening I saw Dr. Professor, who declined to give me a decisive answer until the next morning. I left my bag in a closet of the laboratory, which I locked up. Next morning I called, took it away, and returned with it to Brighton—the package being precisely in the same condition as when I received it.

Cross-examined—When the stomach was placed in the bottle it was not at once corked. The post-mortem examination was conducted in the school-house, in the presence of the jury. There were four or five on the jury. No one, that I saw, either went near to the body or touched it. I do not think that during that post-mortem examination any of the relatives of the deceased were present. It was not impossible, certainly, for any of the jurors to drop something into the basin that contained the stomach; but I do not think any of them ever touched it.

The month of the bottle was not corked it until the morning of the 13th. I then started with it for Toronto. I got as far as Colborne, when learning that King had been arrested, I determined to return I gave the stomach to Mr. Keeble, the conductor to take to Prof. Croft.

Cross-examined between the time I placed the bottle in the closet, after I received it from Mr. Barker, and the time I took it out on the 13th I did not see it.

JAMES KEEBLE examined—I am a conductor on the Grand Trunk. On the 13th November last, I received a small box from S. Davidson. He instructed me not to let it out of my custody until such time as I placed it in the hands of Prof. Croft. This was about seven o'clock A.M. I locked it up in a cupboard of the baggage car used for bonded goods. Upon arriving at Toronto, I gave it to Prof. Croft.

Cross-examined—No one besides himself had access to the cupboard.

HENRY CROFT examined—I am Prof. of Chemistry at University College, Toronto. I received the box and bottle from S. Davidson. The box was sealed with common seals. The bottle had the stamp of a penny piece marked on it. The stomach was emptied into a glass with water. The liquid was allowed to settle; the upper part was poured off, and a sediment left. This sediment was examined and found to contain arsenic. The fluid contents of the stomach were then analysed and also found to contain arsenic. I next examined the coats of the stomach, and found more arsenic in them. The quantity of arsenic I found in the stomach was eleven grains. I wrote to the Coroner to send me the Liver and kidneys of the deceased.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON was again called and proved the second examination of the body, the taking out of the Liver, and its delivery carefully sealed to E.D. Moore express agent.

E. D. MOORE examined—On the 10th November, I received a jar from last witness, and kept it in my possession until I delivered it to Prof. Croft.

Cross-examined—I placed the jar in an iron safe in my car. It was locked up. Next day I delivered it to Prof. Croft.

Prof. Croft recalled—I analysed the liver and found small quantities of arsenic in it. Arsenic cannot be put into the liver after death. It must have been taken in during life—that is the reason I took the bottle from my pocket and let him see it. Next day the stomach was placed in a clear dish, in the presence of

The Independent,
DEVELOPED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS,
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

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Above ten lines (per line) first insertion, 4 1/2
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A liberal reduction
for advertisements without written advertisement.
All inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Take Notice that all advertisements are continued to be inserted and charged for until special orders in writing are given for their discontinuance.

NO. 17.

COBOURG ASSIZES.
WIFE POISONING CASE
TRIAL OF DR. KING

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GOING UP.
On and After Monday the 11th April
The Train will leave Belleville as follows:
GOING DOWN.
Night Mail, 10:59 P.M.
Day Express, 7:10 P.M.
Way Freight, 7:10 P.M.
These trains run by Montreal time which is fifteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time.

Terms of Subscription.
Semi Weekly "INDEPENDENT," three dollars per annum, in advance, or four at the expiration of the year. To clubs of 10 or more to one address \$2 per annum.
Weekly "INDEPENDENT," is published every Saturday, and contains SEVENTEEN columns of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within two months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for TEN COPIES, and Ten dollars will pay for THIRTEEN COPIES. Particulars of rates and remitting us through mail, will be sent to the benefit of these liberal terms.

Notice.
Persons indebted to this Office on account of Subscription, Advertising, or Printing, and whose Accounts have been rendered, are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay. The Publisher is disposed to be as lenient as his circumstances will admit, but his own engagements render it necessary that unsettled claims be met forthwith.

The Independent.
Saturday, September 17, 1859.
WHO IS THE JESUIT?
A writer in the *Chronicle* of Wednesday last, occupies a column and a half in trying to convince his readers that the editor of the *Independent* is a Jesuit, and the apostle and defender of the Papacy. The Reverend gentleman takes for his text an editorial in the *Independent* of the 7th instant, and expatiates thereupon in true ranting style. Like some rabid sectarian, he makes use of such portions of the *Independent* in question as will best serve his purpose. Just as the propagandist of some new theory in theology garbles portions of the Sacred Word to fortify his position, this bigotted scribbler garbles from our editorial such extracts as will enable him to more effectually to mislead the public as to the true purpose of our remarks. Had there been any desire on the part of this correspondent to treat the subject either fairly, honestly or impartially, he would have copied the article in *extenso*, or at least extended his observations to the latter portion of the article. But to have done so, he well knew would have defeated his object, and rendered powerless his criticisms. Had he published the article in full, we venture the assertion that even the readers of the *Chronicle*, Clear Grit though they be, would have commended the spirit in which it was written, would have approved of the sentiments it advanced. Of course, we most exempt that class of rabid sectarians, whom the writer in the *Chronicle* so truly represents. It was to that class our previous remarks were directed—to that class, whether they be Romanists or Protestants, who are reviving the war of creed against creed, who by their bitter and malignant writings, are arraying man against his fellow man, and sowing the seeds of anarchy and strife, which must eventually lead to civil war. We repeat, that it is the writers of the *Downfall*, *Statesman*, the *True Witness*, and we may add, the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, who, in the same spirit, with the same bitterness and malignancy, it will not be long before other weapons than the pen are used. And we also repeat, that such conduct cannot be too strongly reprobated, and should be frowned upon by every true lover of his country. We care not whether these writers are robed in sacerdotal garments, or of the people, they are alike to be condemned.

It was not Monism as a system, or Protestantism as a system, that we wrote against. It was against that intolerance displayed by the writers quoted in our article. It was against those "Pharisaical brawlers," who are ever ready to perpetuate the differences between man and man, who are seeking by every means in their power, to increase those un-

real antagonisms that are so manifest, and that threaten the peace of society. It was against that class who, like the Pharisees of old, stood on the corners of the streets, proclaiming that they were better men than their neighbors. And had the *Chronicle's* correspondent been disposed to do the writer of this common justice, he would not have so misrepresented us—he would not have so glaringly violated all rules of common courtesy and etiquette.

To show how utterly dishonorable this correspondent has proved himself to be in treating this subject, we may observe that he makes a quotation from the *True Witness*, and represents that we approve of its views. Another extract is taken from *L'Onde*, and we are made to subscribe to its disloyal sentiments. Our readers need not be told that we quoted from the *True Witness* as well as from the *Statesman*, and that we condemned the one along with the other. Our readers will also recollect that a week or two since we gave an extract from this revolutionary journal, the *L'Onde*—they will also remember our remarks, which were certainly far from being commendatory. What will the reader think of a man clothed though he may be with priestly functions—who would be guilty of such uncharities, such manifest injustice?

This reverend gentleman is very anxious to know what secret influence has secured the "Papal tool"—this is the cognomen he gives us—"the use of the editorial space of the *Independent*." He asks: "Was it the obtaining for its proprietor the six Government advertisements which now grace its pages, or was it the order of the County Warden to pay him ten dollars for publishing an advertisement which Mr. Wills declared had never been ordered by any County authority, and which the oppressed taxpayers have to fork over for the benefit of the Papal influence in Belleville?"

With respect to this advertisement, we may simply state that it was not ordered by the County Warden—that being informed there was a rule of the Council in force, requiring all such advertisements to be published in all the County papers, we published it—that the account therefor was presented to the County Council, that it passed the Council without a dissentient voice, and was ordered to be paid. It was a legitimate business transaction.

It is a very natural consequence that *Independent* should receive Government advertisements. Since its establishment, it has given the present Government its support, and we have always contended that where Government advertisements are required to be generally circulated, they should invariably be given to those papers which support the existing administration. But our support has not been a slavish one. We have not courted the favor of the Government by mean adulation. We have not played the sycophant as some Clear Grit Journals we not of. We have not offered our political principles to the highest bidder as some journalists did not long since. The support we have given to the Government has been independent, has been from principle.

In reading this rhapsodical effusion, one cannot but be struck with the constant repetition of slang phrases. In future productions, we would advise the reverend gentleman to be more choicer of his language. Words, we know, were made to convey ideas, but when ungentlemanly words emanate from a gentleman, they make him appear ungentlemanly.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.
His Excellency the Governor General has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the third day of November next, as a general holiday and day of Thanksgiving.

CRICKET.
The return match between Kingston and Belleville, was played on the Kingston ground on Tuesday, the 13th inst., when the Belleville Club was beaten by a large score.

—The Leader says: "A few days ago we noticed that a person calling himself 'Prof. Shields,' had handbills out for a grand jump from over the falls into the Niagara River. We have to-day to announce another and more melancholy story. Yesterday morning, we learn by telegraph from Clifton, Prof. Shields proceeded into the river with the intention of searching for hidden rocks. He was suddenly drawn down by the under current and drowned. A boat was near, and every exertion made, but without success, to discover the body of the unfortunate man. He did not succeed even as well as Sam Patch.

"THE TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT."

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday in announcing an article which appeared in the *Hastings Chronicle* of the 14th inst. about the worthy Secretary of the Agricultural Association, S. D. Farley, Esq., takes the liberty of asserting that the Proprietor of this paper, was a participant with the Proprietor of the *Chronicle*, in the spirit of the attack on Mr. Farley. Now, perhaps, the easiest way to convince the editor of the *Intelligencer* of the error into which he has fallen will be to make a few remarks, giving a direct statement of the facts of the case, as far as we personally are concerned.

But before doing so we may add that it requires no effort to conceive the object of the *Intelligencer* had in this trumping up the connection between us and our neighbor in the article referred to. He is aware that Mr. Farley is disposed to favor us and would fain poison his mind, so that he would be the pecuniary gainer. Is this not the worst kind of fondling?

On the evening of the day on which the last Agricultural meeting was held, Mr. Farley called at our office and said we were to furnish the printed Cards for the Agricultural Show, and that the *Intelligencer* Office was to print the Large Bills by order of the meeting. That he had given the order which was the case. The Publisher had made in answer to his enquiry of them as to the cost of such a Handbill, to the meeting, and the members present ordered that the *Intelligencer* do the work. We replied that we had no recollection of him ever asking us in reference to that Printing, but he assured us he had done so, and in proof thereof repeated the reply we had made him in answer to the question. This was satisfactory to our mind and the matter dropped.

During that same evening in speaking with Mr. Miles we repeated the conversation which we had with Mr. Farley in reference to the printing in question, when he stated positively that Mr. Farley had never spoken to him of the matter, when we replied we were of the same opinion in our own case, but that he must have spoken to us, as he had repeated the words we gave him in reply, to the meeting. There was nothing more said in reference to the matter now on our mind, and this is all the connection we had with the matter. It is true we heard the article referred to read before we saw it in the paper, but we did not ask our opinion, nor did we give it. The article was not founded on any statement or spirit received from us, and we positively assert that we know nothing whatsoever of Mr. Miles' intention to make it matter of comment until we saw it in the slip.

We may add that we considered the article unfair and ungentlemanly at the time it was read hastily in our hearing, but between the parties, and being aware that Mr. Miles knew of the friendship which existed between Mr. Farley and ourselves, we did not feel at liberty to interfere, especially as our opinion was not sought. We were, however, not ready for any combination that promises a party victory, if an attempt had been made to dispense with the intermediate removal to Quebec. Ottawa offered slender accommodations for the government, in the meantime; and this circumstance was in favor of the removal to Quebec. Two or three years will be none too much to make the necessary preparations, at the future capital for the reception of the Legislature and of the public departments. Everything has to be created, from the Legislative buildings to the stables of the Governor General. And as yet their creation has not commenced. The first practical step has been taken, however, in the adoption of plans for the various public buildings. These edifices could not well be erected by less than the capital of the Province, and may consider the emoluments and dignity which the capital confers assured to it for at least this period. Who knows but some lucky accident may make it three years or even longer?

A portion of the Library remains in Toronto, till the new Library building at Ottawa be ready for its reception. What has gone, and soon the point of going, to Quebec, depends on a very small portion of the library; but for all practical purposes it is by far the most valuable portion; comprising all legal and some legal works, all the works which relate to the science of Government, political economy, and works of more frequent and necessary reference in legislation. A vast body of literature remains; but for reference it is of little value compared with what is in course of removal.

Under these circumstances, we are bound to accept the removal as inevitable; but it is much to be regretted that a partial exception was made in the case of the Crown Land Department. It is in Upper Canada chiefly that the land business is done. Heo emigrants principally settle in the Lower Canada. The revenue derived from the public domain nearly all comes from the Upper Canada branch of the department. A very large majority of those who have business with the department reside in Upper Canada; and as certain cases require personal attendance, many of these will experience considerable inconvenience in having to go to Quebec. There is no Crown Land Agency at Toronto, local or general. The records of the Upper Canadian Branch of the department are constantly being required to be produced in suits arising out of disputes about land and no little practical inconvenience will be felt at their absence. Quebec cannot be divided; the head of the Crown Land Office could not take up his residence permanently in Toronto, while his colleagues were in Quebec. But there might be—and public convenience would certainly be served by their removal—a branch of the department in Toronto. No

—There is every reason to believe that the Great Eastern will be in Portland at the time advertised by the Grand Trunk Company. The Portland Advertiser says, in a letter dated Birkenhead, England, August 28th, has been received by Captain Green Wajdon, of the U. S. Revenue Service, from S. P. Bidder, Esq., info manager of the G. T. R., saying that the Great Eastern, may be expected at Portland on the 23rd of Sept., and adds, "I am quite sure the people of Portland will be taken by surprise. They had better prepare for a greater rush of persons than ever assembled in the country."

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press thus communicates the following:—Talking of books while lounging in the spacious rail road reception place of Harper & Brothers, a day or two since, one of the brothers remarked, that from the first of Jan. to the first of July last, they had printed and sold more books than they had ever printed or sold in any other six months since their concern was organized. So great is the demand for their publications, that they have been obliged to put up more Adams presses, and the whole force of the establishment, numbering nearly fifty presses, is daily occupied to its fullest capacity. Their expenditure for labour and white paper, alone amounts to three thousand dollars per day. The circulation of the Magazine and Weekly is rapidly increasing, and each is becoming a recognized power in the republic of letters.

Removal of the Government to Quebec.

From the Toronto Leader.
To-day, His Excellency the Governor General, his family and staff leave Toronto for Quebec, his family and staff leave Toronto for Quebec, his family and staff leave Toronto for Quebec. The system of conveying Parliament and locating the government offices every alternate four years, in Toronto and Quebec, is at an end; for the next move will be to the permanent capital at Ottawa. It would have been desirable, for several reasons that no intermediate move should be made to Quebec; but the local feeling which so long rendered impossible the removal of the Government to Quebec, is now no longer so strong, and the Government is now free to move to the permanent capital at Ottawa.

No government could have resisted the force of an alliance which the members representing constituencies in the district of Quebec would have been anxious to form with an Opposition, ever ready for any combination that promises a party victory, if an attempt had been made to dispense with the intermediate removal to Quebec. Ottawa offered slender accommodations for the government, in the meantime; and this circumstance was in favor of the removal to Quebec. Two or three years will be none too much to make the necessary preparations, at the future capital for the reception of the Legislature and of the public departments. Everything has to be created, from the Legislative buildings to the stables of the Governor General. And as yet their creation has not commenced. The first practical step has been taken, however, in the adoption of plans for the various public buildings. These edifices could not well be erected by less than the capital of the Province, and may consider the emoluments and dignity which the capital confers assured to it for at least this period. Who knows but some lucky accident may make it three years or even longer?

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—The Daily News correspondent writing from Paris, under date of Sunday, Aug. 28th, says:—"Although we are without news as to the doings of Italy and the sayings of Zurich, the opinion appears to be gaining ground that, come what may, no armed interference in the affairs of the Italians will be tolerated. We shall at least be spared that heinous blot on the civilization of our age." In reference to the same matter a Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* states, the *Journal des Debats* accepts the assertion, which is made with great positiveness, that the Emperors of France and Austria signed at Villafranca a formal engagement which expressly provides that neither shall employ arms to restore the Government of Tuscany and Modena.

—The first of the firsts was to go to Alabama, where they had a confidence game. The issued handbills to which the following is a copy.
Parties wishing to visit the North and see all the fine mountain scenery, will do well to secure the services of an experienced guide, who has visited all the watering places, and is well acquainted with all the best resorts for amusement and society. He can be found at the Exchange Hotel for a short time.

Montgomery, Ala. June 17, 1859.
A large number of those handbills were found among his effects. We cannot understand that the man who is taking this swindle, had a number of persons were duped as their letters found among other papers prove.

provision has unfortunately been made for this; but it would be wise to repair the error, at the earliest opportunity, and it is much to be desired that, on the opening of next Spring, arrangements may be made to establish a branch of the Land Department in this city, till the Government take up a more central position at Ottawa, where it will be within a very difficult distance of the majority of persons who have business to transact with the department. We trust the necessity of making such an arrangement will not escape the attention of the Government.

At the very moment when we are taking steps to secure a permanent capital, there are disturbing causes in operation, which may put an end to our dreams, at the very moment when we fancy we have realized what all parties have so long admitted to be equally necessary and desirable. We intimate measures for bringing about a Federal Union of all the British American Provinces; and at the moment when we are taking steps to establish a permanent capital, under the existing conditions of the Government, the existing state of the Government has been generally felt, long before the question of a Federal Union had obtained any prominence in public attention. We asked the Queen to select a capital for us, in default of being able to agree among ourselves; and Her Majesty was pleased to take upon herself the task we had asked her to perform. The choice made by the Queen having been rejected by a combination of local selfishness and political opposition to the government by whom the reference to Her Majesty was initiated, it became a matter of contention to accept and act upon the selection. The Queen's veto, which the Legislature had taken could be retracted before the Parliament had time to confess its error—a new question had risen; and even the Ministry had so far taken this new question under its protection as to promise to take steps for ascertaining what progress could be made with the question of Federalism necessarily advanced at a slow pace, on its first initiation; comprehending as it does, a variety of interests, and depending for its solution upon the will of several legislative bodies. But the question of accepting the Queen's decision on the question of a new capital, after we had asked her to make it, could be disposed of in the shortest space of time; and as it was reduced to a matter of sentiment—a question of loyalty to one's engagements—it was sure to be pretty speedily decided.

And, in reference to the Queen's decision, in confirming the Queen's decision we proved our good faith; but the new question of Federalism was receiving some embarrassment by our action. Its importance is such, however, that it may justly claim a fair hearing on its own merits.

Swindler of the Music Teachers.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
Hiram P. Leslie, the swindler of 15 music teachers, arrived in this city last evening. He is a man of about 35 years of age, of a fair complexion, and of a pleasant countenance. He was taken to the Central Station, where he was visited, this morning, by hundreds of people. Those who expected to see a fine looking man, with fascinating address and prepossessing appearance, were greatly mistaken. The prisoner is small in stature, twenty four years of age, with short sandy whiskers. He dresses in a coarse gray suit, and wears a black frock coat. His face is more indicative of vulgar cunning than of any other peculiarity. The general expression of those who saw the man was surprise that intelligent persons should allow themselves to be wheedled by an unsupervised representation which he might make. If he were to offer wooden clocks or patent mouse traps for sale, a shrewd person would think, he could not be deceived by the strength of his declaration, but would "make his own eyes his mark."

We had an interview with Leslie at the Central Station to-day, and although he knew we intended making his statement public, he made no hesitation in conversing freely concerning himself and his misdeeds, in reply to our queries. He told us he was born at Canby, N. Y., and that he was 24 years of age. He is married and his wife resides in Washington city. He has no children. He was trained to no regular trade, but he picked up a knowledge of coopering while he sometimes turned to account. Some time since he went to Washington and obtained employment there as a packer and laborer in the Department of the Interior. He was discharged from there in consequence of the appropriation becoming exhausted, and among his papers was found a letter of recommendation from the corresponding Secretary of the Department, who represents him as being a worthy industrious man. The letter bears date May 28th 1859. Leslie protests the truth of this statement.

At the latter end of May, being out of honest employment he turned himself to housework. He became connected with another swindler, who has not yet been arrested. One of the first feats was to go to Alabama, where they had a confidence game. The issued handbills to which the following is a copy.
Parties wishing to visit the North and see all the fine mountain scenery, will do well to secure the services of an experienced guide, who has visited all the watering places, and is well acquainted with all the best resorts for amusement and society. He can be found at the Exchange Hotel for a short time.

Montgomery, Ala. June 17, 1859.
A large number of those handbills were found among his effects. We cannot understand that the man who is taking this swindle, had a number of persons were duped as their letters found among other papers prove.

—The next feat in order seems to have been a swindle perpetrated upon a number of poor men out of employment in Baltimore. An advertisement was put in the Sun, of that city over the name of Austin Mason, showing that he had secured a cash capital of \$5 to engage in a very profitable business. Great numbers of replies to this advertisement were received by Leslie, and were found among the papers in his possession. The latter says he made nothing by that operation.

The next swindle was perpetrated at the expense of the patriotism of the victims. Circulars similar to the following were distributed in this city and other places, and they made numerous dupes.
MR. VERNON ASSOCIATION.
It being the desire of the managing Committee of the Mt. Vernon Association to repair the yard and house of our benevolent Washington, it is hoped that a liberal reward will meet the labors of all agents. It will be the Agents' place to receipt for all moneys received, and each and every receipt will entitle the owner to an engraving (in a gilt frame) of the home and grave of Washington, the father of his country.

Leslie had sham credentials to show his right to act as agent for the Association, and his bank receipts were embellished with a portrait of Washington. Large numbers of these blank and circulars were found among the papers of the scamp.
The next exploit seems to have been the swindle of the music teachers, the particulars of which are familiar to all our readers. Leslie declares that his partner cheated him out of the proceeds of the swindle, and that he made nothing whatever by the operation. He denies, with much warmth, that he took either of the young ladies from New York, or that he did anything worse than swindle them. A large budget of letters, from young ladies who were victimized were in the Central Station this morning, having been found in the possession of the prisoner. These are replies to the advertisements of the scamp, in which situations by wholesale were offered to applicants. A perusal of them is calculated to strengthen the feeling of indignation against a man who could so cruelly deceive poor girls, and induce them to give up their situations, divert them from their homes, and swindle them out of their money and efforts. Leslie will be taken into court without the preliminary of a hearing before a magistrate, a true bill having been found against him by the Grand Jury.

This morning he was taken to a Daguerreotypist for the purpose of having his photograph taken for the Rogues' Gallery, but he refused to sit for the portrait.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.
Farther Port, Sept. 12.
The *Anglo-Saxon*, which, August 17th, says for the last few days there has been no Conference of the Plenipotentiaries. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional, and the manner in which M. de Bourgoing is acting lends some color to this suspicion. What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her protection, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigue if not by force.

NEW Aerial Ship.
While Weyss and La Montaine have been noisily discussing their projects for crossing the Atlantic by balloon, an aeronaut in New York, Mr. T. S. C. Lowe, has been quietly at work constructing an air ship which will hold the same relation to all other balloons ever built or projected, that the Great Eastern sustains to the marine structures of the past and present. His balloon, which is nearly finished, is of the following gigantic dimensions:
Greatest diameter—feet..... 130
Transverse diameter—feet..... 104
Height from valve to boat—feet..... 150
Weight, with outfit—tons..... 8 1/2
Lifting power (aggregate)—tons..... 224
Capacity of gas enveloped—cubic feet 125,000

He has named it New York, and it is five times larger than any other balloons ever built. Its cost when completed, will be \$20,000. Mechanical power is to be applied; the aeronautic party will keep the cold away from their marrow by the use of a lime stove; a new apparatus is to be used, which has been devised; and the material of which the envelope is composed is covered with a peculiar varnish, the invention of Mr. Lowe. He intends starting for England by the upper route within three or four days, and declares that he will deliver new York papers of Monday, in London on Wednesday, or perish in the attempt—*Buffalo Express.*

Disaffection in the Tyrol.
The Polish Journal, of Posen, gives an account of a manifestation in the Austrian Tyrol:
"The Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, assembled a few days ago, Innsbruck, the volunteers who had retired from the war, and thanked them for their zeal. A man who is rather elderly, advanced and said: 'We only represented ourselves at the third summons, because the promises so often made to us were never kept. And if the promises have since been given be never observed, we will never confide in the Emperor again. The Archduke recommended the bold speaker to retreat, that much language might have been spared for him. The only consequence it can have, answered the Major, 'is that I shall be shut up in prison, as so many others have been who told the truth; but that will be of no use, for all these here behind me will testify to the truth of what I say and you cannot confine us all.' And the volunteers cried, 'Yes! we affirm that he speaks the truth! The Archduke has dared to break up the assembly!'

appeared in evidence that the deceased was engaged in pouring champagne into the crevices of the bodied which he was infested by vermin, when the fluid came in contact with a lighted lamp and an explosion followed. The deceased was terribly hurt about the face, hands, neck, and lower extremities. The man, in his fright and agony, got out of the bedroom window and hung by the sill until rescued. The daughter ran down stairs enveloped in flames, and fainted in the hall. The deceased was aged 50 years of age, and her daughter 25 years of age. The Coroner's Jury, in each case, rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Harvest in Europe.
The onward progress of the harvest, slow though it has been on account of the scarcity of hands in many districts is beginning to foreshadow its probable result. At present, however, considerable quantities of grain have been developed, and the crops to be a sound judgment of the result. At the same time the accounts from the various districts give anything but a favorable view of the yield of the wheat crop. In some districts, there is an undoubtedly full average, but in others a premature ripeness has injured the quality and reduced the quantity of the grain. This effect has been aggravated by the heavy storms which in various parts of the country have inflicted great damage upon all the crops, and injured both quality and yield. It is estimated by many good judges that the weight of the wheat this season will average at least from 3lbs to 4lbs per bushel less than last year, which will make a difference in flour from 85lbs. to 45lbs. per quarter. This will amount, in round numbers, to at least two million sacks of flour, taking the average produce at sixteen million quarters, which even if we get an average yield will materially reduce the supply, and give the millers a very deficient return on the weight of flour per quarter. On the other hand it is universally acknowledged that the farmers throughout the country hold the largest stock of old wheat they have had in this season for ten years, so that this will fully compensate for whatever deficiency may be found in the weight of flour per quarter. We have also a large stock of foreign wheat on hand both in London and at the outports, that will still further help to make up any requirements. In France the case is different. The crops in the south have been hoisted, and are reported to exhibit a large deficiency in the average yield. It is estimated that, upon the entire crop of wheat in that country there will be one fourth less than an average; so that it is not considered there will be much to spare for exportation. It is probable that the French millers will still ship flour to England, when they do it at a profit, even with a chance of having to raise it again at an advanced price afterward. There is also in France a large stock of old wheat in the hands of farmers of Normandy and Brittany, whilst supplies from the Black Sea, can be easily obtained at a low price. In the sliding scale of wheat, at the commencement there was a considerable advance in price, in most of the French markets; but a reaction has since taken place, although the trade still continues firm, and it is not likely that prices will recede.—*[Mark Lane Express.]*

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THE INDEPENDENT Printing Establishment

IS FURNISHED WITH EVERY FACILITY
required for the *Neat, Cheap, and Expeditious*
execution of
Plain and Ornamental Printing
Pamphlets, Catalogues, Circulars, Bill
Cards, Booklets, Posters, Law Forms,
Cheques, Cards, &c.

Printed on the

Most Reasonable Terms,

and in excellent style.

Merchants and business men generally, are

requested to call and examine specimens and

ascertain our terms.

The *Independent* is published twice

weekly, and having a good Town circulation

is the circulation in the Country rapidly

increasing, affords an excellent medium for

merchants to make known the excellencies of

their wares. Of the advantages of advertising

it is not necessary here to speak. The most

successful men now in all Towns and Cities

are those who advertise. There is no time

it is true who never advertises, who after a long

life time of hard labor, obtain a competence;

but these are the exception, not the rule. The

time of those who want to drive a good

business must advertise. They must tell the

people what they have to sell, and upon what

terms they can sell. If they expect to succeed

in business, they must advertise. The terms

for advertising in this journal are

as follows, and no advertiser will be

admitted in the County.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We wish particularly understood that our

terms for the *Weekly Independent* are \$1 in

advance, or within one month of the date of

subscribing, and \$2 at the end of the year.

Subscribers may also pay for the year

in advance, or at the end of the year.

No deviation from these terms

allowed. No paper stopped until all arrear-

ages are paid up, unless at the option of the

publisher.

Note. All communications strictly confidential.

Our columns will be open for fair discus-

sion upon everything that interests our

readers. We do not hold ourselves respon-

sible, nor do we endorse the sentiments ex-

pressed by correspondents. The names in

all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be

brief, as our space is limited.

The Independent.

Saturday, April 28, 1860.

EXAMINATION OF THE BELLE- VILLE SEMINARY.

The annual examinations of the Belle-

ville Seminary, were held during Mon-

day, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April

16th, 17th and 18th. We were sorry

to notice that very few of the inhabitants

of our town were present. On Monday

the attendance was exceedingly small;

Tuesday, it was better; and on Wed-

nesday, there was quite a gathering of

visitors. We cannot pretend to particu-

larize each class, though it may seem

invidious to specially mention one or

more, when all did so exceedingly well.

Prof. Carr's class, who were

their thorough knowledge of the prin-

ciples of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geom-

etry; their proficiency in the Latin Read-

er and English Grammar, the care and

toil bestowed upon them by their labo-

rious teacher, and the success attending

his efforts. The advanced Algebra class

was particularly noticed for its acquain-

tance with the part of this study which

has occupied their attention during the

term. The Professor himself remarked

that he never had a class that had gone

over so large a portion of this branch of

education—and so thoroughly, too—as

this one has traversed.

Under the superintendence of Prof.

Shepard, were the following classes:

Latin Grammar; Reader; two in Vir-

gil; Horace; Prose Composition; Greek

Grammar; Analogy; Mental

Arithmetic, and Pope's Essay. These

in Latin and Greek showed a good know-

ledge of the construction, and an aptness

not often excelled in the translation of

these languages; reflecting great credit

upon themselves and their teacher. The

examination in Mental Arithmetic was

well attended, and was one of the most

interesting in the whole list.

Prof. Tarbell's examinations were in

Arithmetic—two classes, English Gram-

mar; Geography; Reading; Spelling;

Book-keeping; Chemistry, and Natural

Philosophy. We must express our grati-

fication at the manner in which the clas-

ses in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy

acquitted themselves. The latter was

attended by more visitors than any of

the preceding—being the last one exam-

ined. Prof. Tarbell, though a young

man, has proved himself to be an experi-

enced and successful instructor.

Miss Deaver's classes in Mental Arith-

metic, and those in French, gave great

satisfaction, fully sustaining the high

reputation, as a teacher, which this lady

has so worthily acquired. The Institu-

tion may consider itself peculiarly for-

tunate in the possession of such superior

female teachers as Miss Deaver and Mrs.

Crowell. Long may they remain in their

present positions. An irreparable injury

to the Seminary and our community

would be suffered by the loss of either.

The examinations on Tuesday and Wed-

nesday.

day evenings, were very uniformly
attended, surpassing in interest and ex-
cellence any former. The ease of man-
ner, and distinctness of utterance in the
declarations and essays of Tuesday eve-
ning, showed that very great pains have
been taken by the Professors to perfect
the students in public speaking. The
Wednesday evening exhibition was com-
posed entirely of original orations and
essays. It was really a treat. All did
well; but Mr. J. Rodgers, of Ayr, de-
serves particular mention. His theme
was "England's Bulwarks." It was a
superior production, and was rapturously
applauded. Throughout the exercises of
both nights, pieces of music were per-
formed; and well performed too. The
Honor classes were read at the close.
An unusually large number of students
have distinguished themselves during the
term.

The Assizes.

THE QUEEN VS. THE GRAND TRUNK

RAILWAY COMPANY. The defendants

were indicted at the last fall assizes for

nuisance and were called upon in Toronto

to plead to the indictment. The case

was argued and ordered to be sent down

to trial at the assizes which have just

terminated. Mr. Bell on the part of the

defendants consented that a verdict of

"guilty" should be entered, at the next

assizes if the assizes, in the mean-

time be not adjourned. John O'Hare Esq.,

Counsel for Crown.

GLASS VS. BROWN—Ejectment

verdict for plaintiff, R. P. Jelliff Esq.,

Counsel for plaintiff, R. P. Jelliff Esq.,

Counsel for defendant.

REYNOLDS VS. HENDERSON—Action of

covenant on a mortgage. The defendant

had a large contra account which he

placed as a set off against plaintiff's claim.

Referred to arbitration. Dartnell for

plaintiff, Wallbridge for defendant.

FOWLER VS. FIDLER—The plaintiff is

assignee of a mortgage given originally to

the defendant, and which the latter in

his assignment agreed to pay. Verdict

for plaintiff, L. H. Henderson for plaintiff,

John Bell for defendant.

MCGOWAN VS. TURNER—The plaintiff

in this case is a poor man, residing at

Trenton who it appears made a bargain

with the defendant, some two or three

years ago, to purchase from him a quan-

tity of Whiskey, some Leather, and to

buy for him a quantity of the plaintiff's

goods, the plaintiff gave the defendant

a deed of a lot of land of his in Trenton,

taking his bond that it would be recov-

ered when the said goods were paid for

and also on repayment of the said money.

Plaintiff obtained a portion of the whis-

key, and when the term for which he

was credited had expired, he settled with

defendant, paying him in full of every-

thing—not forgetting the whiskey. The

defendant and his partner, Mr. Jordan of

Frankford, subsequently and the now

plaintiff, as he alleges, for the identical whis-

key that he had obtained on the contract

with Turner, and returned a quantity

of the same to the plaintiff.

The present action was brought to recover

damages in consequence of the "Whiskey"

not having been delivered. Verdict for

plaintiff. Subject to the opinion of the Court

at Toronto. John O'Hare Esq., for plaintiff,

L. Wallbridge Esq., Counsel for defendant,

and R. Murphy Esq., attorney for defendant.

THERE WAS A CASE OF BLACKLOCK

against some party whose name we have

been unable to get, in which the plaintiff

received a verdict of \$300. John O'Hare, Esq.,

for plaintiff.

GRANBY VS. BLACKLOCK—The plaintiff

it appears thought he had suffered an

injury at the hands of the defendant, and

of course, he brought an action to recov-

er damages. He has continued to enter

his record for the last three or four Assi-

zes, thereby subjecting the defendant to

trouble and expense; but the case being

called on this time, and not being ready

the Judge struck it out, so that we sup-

pose this is the last we shall hear of this

action. John Bell, for plaintiff; John O'

Hare, Counsel for defendant, and C. S. Cole

man Attorney for the defendant.

MACAULEY VS. MOORE & CO.—Action

of trespass for converting the plaintiffs

property to the value of about \$300, to

their own use. The record was entered

for trial, but the parties not being ready,

the case was laid over until the next Assi-

zes. John O'Hare, Esq., for plaintiff;

John Bell, Esq., for defendant.

THE QUEEN VS. GERRARD REED.—The

prisoner was indicted a year ago for hav-

ing burned his wooden factory with intent

to defraud the Provincial Insurance Com-

pany. The indictment was disposed of

this time, and a verdict of "not guilty,"

rendered, the company not coming for-

ward to prosecute. John O'Hare, Esq.,

for Crown; John Bell, for prisoner.

THE QUEEN VS. NELSON AMOTT.—

The Grand Jury found a true bill in this

case for rape. Amott has not yet been

arrested.

THE QUEEN VS. JOSEPH BRUNEAU.—

The Grand Jury presented the defendant

with having uttered and disposed of a \$5

bill on the Quebec Bank, knowing it to

be forged. Brunneau is still at large.

The new Sunday law for the preven-

tion of the liquor traffic on Sunday went

into operation in New York last week.

The *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"It was a law which was greatly need-

ed, for these demoralizing exhibi-

tions which are given in the larger bar-

rooms and other similar places on Sun-

day will be discontinued. The closing

of these places will tend materially to

wards preserving that outward observance

of the first day of the week, which all

good citizens desire. With this law,

with a police commission that will ensure

enforcement, and that will have more

than a single eye to the liquor saloons,

it may be expected that Sunday in this

city will really be a day of peace and

rest."

Mr. Wallbridge and the Coroner.

If Mr. Wallbridge is any way anxious
to have his name on record as a judicious
Legislator, and particularly if he is
bound to legislate in reference to the
important and onerous duty of Coroners,
let him proceed in the right direction.

First, I would suggest to the Hon.
Member, to introduce a Bill containing a
clause empowering the Coroners to pay
the expense of burial, such as coffin, in-
terment, and other incidental expenses
attached thereto—by his order on the
County Treasurer. As the law now
stands in reference to the duties of Cor-
oners, it is sometimes impossible to get
them to perform their duty, and conse-
quently the dead are left to rot in the
ground, and the poor are obliged to pay
for the burial expenses in the same
manner as he is allowed to pay the medi-

cal expenses.

By 15 Vic. Cap. 56, Sec. 7, "and the
Coroner is hereby required and command-
ed to make his order on the Treasurer
in favor of the medical practitioner for
payment of his fees, and the Treasurer
is hereby empowered to pay the same, &c."

Now there is no real reason why the
poor man who digs the grave, or the
hardworking man who makes the coffin,
should not get his pay as well as the
medical witness—and I am sure there is
no real sense or consistency in a statu-

te that empowers a Coroner to give
his order on the Treasurer for the pay-
ment of the Doctors, and debar the same
Coroner from paying the grave diggers, &c.,
in the same reasonable manner. There
is no consistency much less justice or
common sense in such a law; and
therefore the same should be immedi-

ately amended.

It cannot for a moment be expected
that a Coroner is bound to pay \$5 or
\$10 cash out of his own pocket, and run
the risk of not being allowed half of this
amount. From the obtuseness of county
and Government auditors, it so happens
in various cases, and besides remaining
out of it for some six months at a time
supposing a letter or a word is inadver-

tently misread.

Let the Hon. Member for South Hants
amend the law so as to obviate these
inconveniences; all these matters should
be left to the auditing of the County At-
torney, and the Treasurer, and the official
order of the Coroner for the amount—
this simple method would I presume give

satisfaction.

The object of every enactment should
be the welfare of the community; and
this principle, if it is to be correct, I
hold that every law found defective in
its operation, should by all means be
amended and revised.

Yours truly,

LUCIUS JUNIUS.

For the Independent,

St. George.

This day was fully celebrated by the

Junior St. George's Society of Belle-

ville, by a Public Dinner in the Dufour

Hotel, which was well attended by the

youth of this town, among whom were

found representatives of the "Rose of

England, the Shamrock of Ireland, the

"Thistle of Scotland, and the Maple Leaf

of Canada," every one present evincing

a desire to contribute to, and enjoy to

the greatest extent, the convivialities of

the evening. The cloth having been re-

moved, the chairman proceeded to ad-

dress the meeting, by making a few re-

marks appropriate to the occasion, after

which the following Toasts were given

from the chair, which were well re-

Moon's Phases for December.

Moon's Phases.	1863.	1864.
Full Moon.....	9 53 p.m.	15 11 p.m.
Last Quarter.....	16 53 p.m.	22 11 p.m.
New Moon.....	23 53 p.m.	29 11 p.m.
First Quarter.....	30 53 p.m.	6 11 p.m.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.	1863.	1864.
21. Wednesday.....	Victoria.	Victoria.
22. Thursday.....	Christmas.	Christmas.
23. Friday.....	Boxing Day.	Boxing Day.
24. Saturday.....	Boxing Day.	Boxing Day.
25. Sunday.....	Boxing Day.	Boxing Day.
26. Monday.....	Boxing Day.	Boxing Day.
27. Tuesday.....	Boxing Day.	Boxing Day.

MR. SAMUEL LAMBERT, of Smithville, is daily authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Belleville Independent*, and to grant receipts for the same.

S. M. Pottogill & Co.,
No. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 8 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the *Belleville Independent*, and to grant receipts for the same.

The Belleville Independent.
"First Justice."

Tuesday, December 22, 1863.

REMOVAL.

The Office of THE INDEPENDENT will be shortly removed to more commodious premises, in Mr. Geo. Neilson's new building, on Front Street, where the proprietor hopes, from the increased accommodation to be able to do full justice to those who may favour him with their orders. Due notice will be given of the removal.

The approaching Municipal Elections seem to excite a more than ordinary share of attention on the part of the Electors, as besides the usual personal, and political considerations, the whole system of administering the affairs of the town, as at present conducted, may be said to be on its trial before the people.

With respect to the first of these considerations, the official position which the Council has been pleased to confer upon the Editor, in appointing him to be one of the Returning Officers, precludes us from saying anything which may be interpreted as being intended to influence in any degree, the votes of the Electors; and we have over maintained that general politics should be eliminated as much as possible from municipal matters. But on the last-mentioned subject, we should be wanting in our duty, if we refrained from laying our views before our fellow townsmen.

There are in the town, as in the Province at large, two distinct parties, one composed of those who approve and uphold the present method of doing business; and the other of such as think it to be radically wrong, and desire to have it totally changed.

The first party point to the state of the finances, and the amount of work done, and improvements effected in the town, as a proof of the efficiency of their method, while the other party instance these very points as a demonstration of the rottenness of the system, and of the necessity of a sweeping change.

As impartial observers, we must say that we think the former of these two parties has the best of the argument, as they can point to tangible and positive financial and operative advantages as the results of their management; while their opponents deal chiefly in theoretical objections, questionable alterations, and a strong inclination, or rather a fixed determination, to return to the old system of having all the Corporation's work performed by contract, which system was long ago found to work so badly, and to be so uneconomical, and so to be discarded, and the present system adopted in its stead.

In support of their position on this point, they quote the example of the County Council, who have made contracts for the repairs of the gravel roads, &c., but if they had attended the late meetings of that Council, or even read the newspaper reports of their proceedings, they would have found that the Council could get rid of their contractors "by hook or by crook," although from the length of the roads, and the great extent of country which they traverse, they are in a great measure compelled to contract for many pieces of work, which the compactness of the town limits would render easy to be done otherwise. They also want to dismiss several of the Town Officers, and put others in their places, and to alter the system of managing the market, by farming out the revenues derived therefrom, instead of having them collected on behalf of the Corporation by a paid official.

Now many of these propositions are of very dubious advantage, while some of them are in our opinion calculated to be decidedly injurious; but as our space varies us to conclude for the present, we must delay their fuller consideration until our next issue.

LEONARD.—On Wednesday evening 20th inst., Mr. H. B. Lazier will deliver a lecture in the Temperance Hall, on Italy and Italian Independence.

FATHER TO DEATH.—We regret to announce the melancholy death of Dr. C. R. Potts, of Tweed, son of Mrs. Potts, of Belleville, and brother of Mrs. W. Watt, and of Mrs. Wm. Anderson, of Prince Edward.

Dr. Potts had on Tuesday visited a patient residing near Stove, and as the distance by the lake was only two miles, while by land it was seven miles, he determined to go on skates. He had arrived within a short distance from the opposite shore, when having to cross a place where, from an ice current, or the vicinity of a spring, the ice is often unsafe, his treacherous footing gave way, and he was immersed in the chilling waters. After a struggle, which the extent of broken ice, and the scratches on his face, showed to have been long and desperate, the unfortunate gentleman had succeeded in reaching the former portion of the surface a few yards from the bank; he had then attempted to take off his skates, and had succeeded in loosening one of them, when he yielded to the influence of the frost, and was found the next morning frozen and dead. His corpse was brought to Belleville, and interred in the burial ground of St. Thomas' Church, near the remains of his late father. Dr. Potts was a young man, having only attained his twenty-seventh year, and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his untimely fate.

SURDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning a young woman named Sarah Weston was found dead in her bed, in the house of Mr. McCoy, with whom she had been stopping some ten days previously. A jury was summoned by Dr. Power, Coroner, when evidence was brought to the effect that the deceased had lived in the service of Mr. Gershon Reed for twelve years; that Mrs. Reed had observed her to be in the family way, and had turned her out of doors, when she came to board with Mrs. McCoy. That she had gone to Dr. Holden, and acknowledged her state, requesting some medicine, which was refused to her: That on the Tuesday evening Mrs. Reed sent her materials from which a drink was made, of which she partook; and that she had been very restless during the night. The jury on this evidence returned a verdict of "died by the visitation of God."

This absurd and obsolete verdict being very properly deemed unsatisfactory, the burial of the body was delayed to allow time for a post mortem examination, which was made on Friday last by Drs. Holden, Hope, and Caniff, and another jury being summoned, they testified that death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, when a verdict was returned, in accordance with their evidence, of death from natural causes.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening about 10 p.m., the store of Mr. J. Lattimer, on Front Street, was discovered by Captain James, Chief of Police, to be on fire. The flames had seized a partition, and were rapidly extending, but by the exertions of Cap. James, aided by several persons who were present, the fire was prevented from spreading, and on the arrival of the Engine, were speedily extinguished.

The shop of Mr. Lattimer is in the stone building on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, which also contains Mr. N. Vanderzant's office, Mr. Hunting's flour and feed store, Mr. John Cook's Grocery store, and the office of the INDEPENDENT, all of which owe their preservation to the activity and resolution of Captain James, and the fortunate proximity of the much abused water tank near the market place.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—On Thursday morning a woman was found dead near the Stone Mill above the Upper Bridge; a little girl of six years old was clasped in her arms, who was still living, though greatly benumbed, and whose cries led to the discovery of the unfortunate woman. An inquest was held by Dr. Burdett, Coroner, when it was elicited that her name was Ann Purcell, from Kingston, that she had been for some time separated from her husband, and living a dissipated and vagrant life. Verdict, died from the effects of dissipation and exposure.

We have great pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Taylor, Watchmaker, &c., who has just received an entire new stock of Watches, Jewellery, &c., which has been selected with great taste, and comprises a variety of articles peculiarly suitable for Christmas and New Years presents.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—We recommend our Lady readers who wish to be au fait with the changes of fashion, and who have not yet subscribed to Godey's Lady's Book, to purchase the January number, when we think they will be strongly tempted to order the succeeding numbers to be sent to them as they issue from the publisher's establishment. To be had of all Booksellers.

RETURN OF ARRESTS.
Made by the Belleville Police during four months, ending 30th November, 1863.

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
August.....	10	13
September.....	10	13
October.....	10	13
November.....	10	13

Of the above number only 41 could read and write.

GEORGE JAMES,
Chief of Police.

THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

The Nomination for the Mayoralty of Belleville for the year 1864, was held in the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The Town Clerk, R. M. Roy Esq., took the chair, and declared that he was ready to receive the names of candidates.

Moved by Mr. Sawyer Esq., seconded by Mr. Fortin, that Dr. Rufus Holden be Mayor of Belleville for 1864.

Moved by Mr. McManay Esq., seconded by Mr. Whitford Esq., that Henry Corby Esq. be Mayor.

Moved by Mr. McCarty, seconded by Mr. McAdie, that Dr. William Hope be Mayor.

Moved by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Taylor that James Brown Esq. be Mayor.

C. G. Levesconte, L. H. Henderson, A. Diamond, G. E. Henderson, John O'Hare, McKenzie Howell, and James Mongler Esqrs., also received nominations.

The candidates addressed a not very crowded audience in the order of their appearance, and all resigned with the exception of Messrs. Holden and Corby.

The show of hands being in favor of Henry Corby Esq., a poll was demanded on behalf of R. Holden Esq., by Dr. Hope, the proceedings terminated at half past one.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—On Thursday evening Mr. R. Carroll of Oshawa, delivered a lecture on Temperance in the Working Men's Hall, to a crowded audience. Mr. Carroll possesses a fund of anecdote and mimic humor, which kept his hearers in a roar of laughter during the greater part of his discourse, and they separated in high good humor, delighted with his quaint and apposite illustrations of his important subject.

THE CANADIAN LANCET. JOHN LOVELL, MONTREAL, EDITED BY W. EDWARD BOWMAN M.D. This little monthly sheet is well got up, printed on good paper, contains many valuable articles on the practice of medicine, and surgery, and bids fair to be a valuable addition to the medical literature of Canada.

TOWN COUNCIL.
Wednesday, Dec. 14th, 1863.

PRESIDENT.—His Worship the Mayor. Councillors Royce, Coroner, Tannahill, Whelan, Bogart, McManay, O'Hare, Kennedy, Levesconte, and Henderson.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition was presented from Timothy Hayes, praying for relief, and referred to Poor and Sanitary Committee.

A report was presented from the Finance Committee.—*Received.*

The Market and Police Committee reported a By-law to amend By-law 104 (The Police By-law).—*Received.*

The Council went into committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr. O'Hare in the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee was taken into consideration.

Street Surveyor's bill No. 14, \$31.18, account for Lumber, \$1,334.93c., and several accounts were recommended to be paid.

Mr. Henderson said he had received an account from Mr. Josey for the sum of \$19.50c. for the maintenance of the child in Mrs. Josey's charge, for the time which had elapsed since provision was made for the same. No provision had been made as yet, and it ought to be seen to at once.

Mr. Levesconte said that they must pass the account, but steps must be taken forthwith to relieve the town from this burden.

Council resumed.

Committee on Ways and Means rose and reported.—*Report received.*

Mr. Levesconte asked that the Police By-law should be allowed to stand over until the next meeting of Council.

Mr. O'Hare said that as he intended to bring in a Police By-law at the next meeting, it would be as well to let the matter lie over, and perhaps they might be able to agree upon something which would be satisfactory to both parties.

Mr. Levesconte moved that the Poor and Sanitary Committee make arrangements to support the child now in charge of Mrs. Henderson, and that on the next day one of the constables take away the child from the care, and deliver it to the person who shall be appointed to receive the same.

Mr. O'Hare objected to the motion as it was laying down a rule that a child of this description should be supported by the ratepayers for an unlimited period. The sooner they put a stop to this kind of thing the better.

Mr. Levesconte agreed with much of what Mr. O'Hare said, but Mr. Josey had entered an action against the Council to compel them to pay for the maintenance of the child, which they had refused; and his motion was intended to put a stop to such proceedings.

Mr. Kennedy said all this talk was useless waste of time. Mr. O'Hare talked a good deal about the child, let him take it, and provide for it. He might talk till tomorrow morning, but he could not get the amount to starve. Let it be taken away from Mrs. Josey, who came in with a bill of \$1.50c. per week, and give it to some person who would keep her half that amount.

Mr. Henderson said the child had been adopted by the town, and they would have to support it. Mr. Levesconte's motion was intended to lessen the expense, or to get some person to adopt the child.

Mr. McArthur was surprised to see this bill at all, he thought they had finally settled with Mrs. Josey.

The Council went into Committee on By-laws.

Mr. McArthur in the chair.

The By-law was then read, and contained the following appointments:

Sampson Ward, Polling places, the Town Hall, containing Messrs. R. M. Roy Esq., Returning Officer, James T. Bell, Baldwin Ward, Officer, P. J. Robinson, Collector Ward, Mr. Turner, Officer, John Thomas.

Committee on By-laws rose and reported.—*Received.*

Mr. O'Hare moved in amendment, that the report be not adopted so far as relates to the appointment of Mr. P. J. Robinson, but that the name of Mr. John W. W. Robinson, be substituted for that of Mr. Robinson.

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moon's Phases for December.

moon's Phases.	Time.	moon's Phases.	Time.
Full moon.	24 9 33 p.m.	New moon.	11 23 07 a.m.
First Quarter.	11 23 07 a.m.	Full moon.	24 9 33 p.m.
Third Quarter.	11 23 07 a.m.	New moon.	11 23 07 a.m.
New moon.	11 23 07 a.m.	Full moon.	24 9 33 p.m.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Month.	Day.	Month.
1.	Monday	29.	Monday
2.	Tuesday	30.	Tuesday
3.	Wednesday	31.	Wednesday
4.	Thursday		
5.	Friday		
6.	Saturday		
7.	Sunday		

Mr. Simeon L. Lumber, of Smithville, is daily authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Belleville Independent*, and to grant remissions for the same.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the *Belleville Independent* in these cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.



The Belleville Independent.
"First Edition."

Tuesday, December 29, 1863.

REMOVAL.

The Office of THE INDEPENDENT will be shortly removed to more commodious premises, in Mr. Geo. Neilson's new building, on Front Street, where the proprietor, from the increased accommodation, hopes, from the increased accommodation, to be able to do full justice to those who notice will be *greatly* their orders. Due

In our last issue we adverted to the chief points of difference between those who approve and those who condemn the method of conducting the business of the Corporation, which has been in operation for the last five years. We shall now endeavour to lay before the public a fair and candid statement of some of those points, so that they may be able to form a more correct judgment than they could ever hope to do, from the violent speeches and exaggerated statements of fiery partisans upon either side of the question.

First, as to the financial management of the Council and its result upon the position of the Town. The published statement shows that the liabilities of the Corporation have been diminished during the past year, by the sum of \$5,312 (in other words that debts have been paid off to that amount), the assets have been increased by the sum of \$2,729 11. Which, in the words of the Auditors' report, "shows a satisfactory management of the Financial affairs of the Corporation during the past year."

This is so evident and merited a remark, that it is impossible to contravene it on the supposition that the printed statement shows a correct view of the Corporation's affairs, that the opponents of the present system, or rather of the persons who have initiated and carried out that system, are driven to assert that the Council have deliberately falsified the accounts, and that the Auditors are part and parcel with them in this deliberate fraud upon the public.

In order to give a colour to this assertion, they take several items from the published account (whether correctly quoted or not seems to be immaterial, so long as an argument can be founded thereon in support of their proposition), and deal with them in a manner which is a complete disregard of the ordinary rules both of business and arithmetic. We shall give a few instances of this mode of procedure, so that our readers may judge what reliance is to be placed on such accusations, supported by such calculations. Take, for instance, the annual sum of \$3,650, agreed to be paid the Corporation of the County of Hastings, in lieu of County Tax, on the separation of this Town from the County. They propose to capitalize this amount at 10 years' purchase, with interest, at \$10,000, and to add the amount to the principal liabilities. By what extraordinary process any one could arrive at so absurd a conclusion, we cannot discover, for the annual sum in question is not an instalment of a debt, nor is it a rent charge upon property, which might be represented by an equivalent in money value; but simply an annual payment out of the yearly income of the Town, provided for in the estimates of every year's outlay, along with the other expenses. It could therefore only be considered as a liability in case that, and to the extent to which it should fall into arrears. The only case in which it could become a subject for capitalization would be, if the Council wished to relieve the Corporation from this charge by paying it off at once, when it would have to be treated as a terminable annuity, and redeemed at its present value.

Again, they ignore and leave out of their statement of the receipts, the amount received on promissory notes discounted, although the same obtained from that source are applied on, and included in, the expenditure, and fall notes which remained unpaid on the 31st December, 1862, appear among the liabilities.

These promissory notes were given to meet the liabilities becoming due before

the taxes were collected, and as the amount collected on the taxes of 1862, previous to Dec. 31st in that year was only \$782, it will be seen that the Council were very nearly a year in advance.

The affair of the Gas Company is also one on which our would-be reformers are especially wont to insist, as telling strongly against the present Council; and we must say that this is a very distinguished imputation on their part. When it was first determined to light the Town with gas, and the then existing Council came to the conclusion, that it was desirable for the Corporation to aid in the movement, and to obtain such a power within the Company as might give them a controlling influence over their future proceedings, they did what prudence and the statute demanded, and submitted their project to the Municipal Electors for their approval. The vote being favourable, they subscribed for shares to the amount of 14,400, and advanced \$8,000 by way of loan to the Company on first mortgage of all their property. The latter amount is a perfectly good asset. The interest upon it has been regularly paid, and the security for the principal is ample, and the whole could be realized any day without the loss of a copper.

With respect to the amount invested in shares, the case is different. The value of the asset which those shares constitute is, of course, the market value of the shares at the time when the accounts are made up. But as there are no Gas Company's shares in the market, and it is not shown that they have deteriorated, both the Company and the Council have a right to demand that they shall be put down at the value of the shares. Besides, even supposing that they have, it would not be fair, in reviewing the management of the Town's affairs by the Council, to charge them with a reduction which arose from causes over which they had not, and could not, have any control. They did not introduce the use of coal oil, or induce a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the town to discontinue the use of gas in favour of a rival illuminating medium. It will therefore be only fair in estimating the results of the management, either to carry on the gas shares at their former amount, or to deduct the deficiency occasioned by their fall, from the assets of former years.

It has also been objected that the amounts of uncollected taxes for the years 1858 to 1862 have been placed to the credit of the Corporation; and that the greater proportion are bad. This may be the case with a part of the amount, and of course, where it is finally proved that any portion of these sums cannot be collected, the assets must be reduced by the amount, but this can only affect the actual position of the finances, and forms no valid charge against the Councilors of dereliction of duty. The amount set down as non-resident land tax is also a good asset, for it stands as a first charge upon the lands upon which it is levied, and can be recovered by seizure and sale, as the property is of ample value to cover the respective amounts for which it is liable.

We have in the next place to consider the method in which the public works have been conducted, but as this article has already run to considerable length, we must defer that subject to a future opportunity.

THE CHRISTMAS MARKET.

On Thursday last the Market presented an appearance which must have been highly gratifying to the lovers of good cheer, as well as to those who are interested in the progress of the farmers in our neighbourhood. The Butchers' stall made a good display of meat, though not equal to that which they exhibited last year; many of them having found to experience that it is not a profitable speculation to give heavy prices for highly fed animals, as but few persons care to purchase such very fat meat as was shown in 1862. Mr. Grills showed a hog, fed by Mr. Wm. Daeof, 24 years old, which weighed 562 lbs., and two very fine carcasses of mutton. The meat exhibited on the other stalls was of excellent quality, and in our opinion much more palatable, as well as much more wholesome than if it had been fatter.

The open air market was supplied with abundance of beef, pork, mutton, &c., poultry was especially abundant, and there was a fair supply of butter and eggs. Large as was the supply, the demand seemed to be in proportion with it, and nearly all found purchasers at fair prices.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1864. ALBANY, LUTHER TUCKER & SON.

This is a very neatly got up little book, and contains a vast fund of information for the Farmer and the Farmer's wife, on every branch of rural and domestic economy. Some of the hints included in its pages, would save many annual dollars, and much daily vexation, if duly acted upon; and many of its receipts are of sterling value. It is illustrated with 120 clear and beautiful engravings of implements, buildings, roads, fruit gathering, insects, &c.

Lecture.—Mr. S. S. Lazier's lecture on Italy and Italian Independence has been postponed until Monday evening, January 11th, 1864.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS
473 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; QUARTERLY
25c.

MADAME DEMOREST issues this publication for the information of the fashionable world, and its milliners and dressmakers, throughout America. Each number contains a large fashion plate, and a large number of engravings of various articles of dress, suitable for every age. In addition to this full size pattern of some new and elegant article are given with each issue.

SALUBRITY MISSION.—We have been shown a letter from the Rev. W. Bond, of Montreal to the Treasurer at Belleville, of the Sabrevois Mission to the French Canadians, acknowledging the receipt of \$20 9c. pd., collected in Belleville for the object of that mission. Mr. Bond tenders to the givers the thanks of the Committee as well as his own for the collection which he declares is both reasonable and liberal.

RUNAWAY.—On Wednesday afternoon a pair of horses, belonging to a farmer in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's, was taken away with the sleigh to which they were attached, from near Dundas Street, and came at full speed up Front Street, as far as the N. E. corner of Bridge Street, where the horses came in contact with the barber pole of Mr. T. Boyd, which was torn at its fastenings, and fell across the track of the horse. This checked their progress, but at the same time caused the end of the tongue to come in contact with Mr. C. Tierney's sign post, against which it splintered, and the sharp point entered the throat of the animal, killing him on the spot.

On Thursday, 22nd inst., about 6 o'clock, a stage coach, owned by Mr. James Glass, and occupied by Mr. John Taylor, was discovered to be on fire in the upper story. The inmates were quickly roused, and a portion of the furniture saved, but owing to the scarcity of water, the flames obtained the mastery, and the building was reduced to a shell before it could be extinguished. The building was insured in the Montreal Assurance Company for \$500. Mr. Taylor was not insured.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, 22nd inst., a son of Mr. Austin Reed, of the township of Thirloo, was at play with another boy named William Thompson, the latter took up a gun which he supposed to be empty, and putting on a cap, said, now I will shoot you, and pulled the trigger, when the charge which was in the gun exploded, and shattered Reed's head in a frightful manner.

THE CANADA FARMER.—The proprietor of the Toronto Globe announces the commencement in January, of a new fortnightly paper, devoted to Agriculture and Rural affairs. Each number will contain 16 quarto pages, and the days of publication are to be the 1st and 15th of each month. We think a good paper of the above description is much needed in Canada, and hope that it will both deserve and obtain success. The price for the year is fixed at one dollar.

PUBLIC DINNERS.—The approaching Parliamentary campaign is being foreboded by the preliminary meetings of the partisans of both sides. The opposition began by a great dinner at Toronto, which they affirm to be a successful demonstration; and the Ministerial party have met at Ottawa, where they are the speakers on both sides were very hard on their opponents, for which there is sufficient room. The Opposition speeches appeared to be especially bitter.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—All those who wish to live in the memory of absent friends, or to preserve the likenesses of those who are dear to them, and from whom they are about to part, should call at Terrill's new gallery, in Mr. Nathan Jones' new building, on Front Street, where they can obtain a faithful likeness, done in the first style of the art, in a few short minutes.—See advertisement.

SKATING RINKS IN BELLEVILLE.—The lovers of the delightful amusement of skating have now every facility for enjoying that most healthful and exciting of winter sports. A commodious covered rink has been constructed in West Belleville, where skaters can enjoy themselves free from the interruption caused by the snow, and an open rink has been established between Mr. Bogart's Mill and Mr. Flint's wharf, for those who prefer to skate in the open air.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS.—That the Richmond papers are not to be trifled with, is shown by the fact that they have been obliged to take a position upon the issue of supplies, and on the subject of the aid to be given to the Confederates. General Longstreet has taken a position upon Front Mountain, which covers Cumberland Gap, and the Tennessee and Virginia Railroads.

The Richmond papers assert that General Lee was defeated at Roanokeville and Kelly's Ford, with the loss of two guns and several pieces of baggage. General Lee, who was followed by a large force of Confederates, is said to have been routed upon Longstreet's communications, cutting up a long extent of the track of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and Telegraph, and destroying a large amount of stores, and capturing from a superior force sent to cut off his retreat. No news of importance have been received from Charleston.

To the Editor of The Independent.

SIR,—The Government proposes to establish Military Schools in Toronto and Quebec, for the instruction of gentlemen who are desirous of becoming candidates for commissions in the Service Militia, and gentlemen who are desirous to be organized into the County of Hastings two Battalion of Service Militia, with six Field Officers and twenty-two Company Officers, and as it is desirable that a sufficient number of candidates from the County should present themselves for instruction, with a view to their being selected to fill the requisite number of officers for the said Battalion, I have been directed by command of His Excellency the Governor General to make known the terms and conditions upon which persons will be admitted to, and the advantages which they may derive from attending the said Military Schools.

I shall therefore be glad to give every information in my power to any resident of the County of Hastings, who may be desirous of attending the Military School, and who will do me the honour of calling on me.

JAMES BROWN, Mayor.
Belleville, Dec. 22nd, 1863.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

By the English papers which reach us by the telegraph, we learn that a Prussian army, comprising 15,000 men, are now on their way to the utmost despatch to take part in the Federal execution in Germany, and the Government of Hamburg has been refused to publish a letter from him. Sir Wightman had died suddenly, aged 80 years.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the French Government are preparing a squadron for the Pacific, with a view of stopping the supply of arms to the rebels in California for France. The monthly report of the bank of France shows an increase in cash on hand of nearly 8,000,000 francs.

MARSHAL FOY.—It is reported that Marshal Foy had reached St. Nazaire in the French frigate *Uranie*, which was to be laid before the Legislature on the 14th inst. There was not much variation on the Paris bourse, and the rentes closed on the 11th inst., at 67 1/2.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—Troops had left Prague for Thierstadt, where they are to assemble, preparatory to their departure for Holstein, to enforce the Federal execution.

THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION.—It is said that the Austrian Government will ask of the Reichsrath an extraordinary credit of 15,000,000 florins, to meet the expenses of the expedition, and the establishment of troops in Schleswig.

THE SAXON CONTINGENT.—The Saxons will enter Holstein on the 15th of Dec., and if resisted, the Austro-Prussian reserves, 52,000 strong, will march to their aid.

THE DRESDEN AND WARTENBURG CHAMBERS.—The Dresden and Wartenburg Chambers have adopted resolutions, urging the immediate occupation of Holstein, and against Danish pretensions.

PRINCE FREDERICK OF AUGUSTENBURG.—He is reported to have issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners, urging them for their fidelity in asserting his rights.

ITALY.—The debate in the Italian Parliament on the question of the policy of the Government, in Sicily, resulted in the approval of the Government, by a vote of 26 to 52.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

The *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst. arrived on the 13th, arrived here at one o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those of *Java*.

The *Perla* from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

On the arrival of *Heenan* in London he received the best medical assistance, and although very severe, none of his bones were broken, and he had received no internal injury. His old wound had re-opened, and his eyes had nearly closed.

The bets on the result of the fight between *Heenan* and *King* were naturally excited with great excitement. There was no injury to *Heenan*, and he was bravely and fairly, and squarely fought.

The London Times devotes a leader to the affair, and also a graphic special account. It is a pity that *Heenan* was not a more successful pugilist, and that *King* was not a more successful pugilist.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. Sir John Laird MacLawrence, Bart., K.C.B., who has been appointed Governor General of India, was born in 1815, and is the son of a wealthy landowner in Scotland.

He became a member of the House of Commons in 1841, and was afterwards elected to the office of Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi. Towards the close of 1853 he was appointed to the office of Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi.

He held the same office at Panipat. In July, 1856, he received the office of joint Commissioner and Deputy Collector of Goorgoon and Southern Delhi, and in the following November the office of Chief Commissioner of the southern division only. In 1858 he was in sole charge of the Goorgoon district, and conducted the settlement of the district at Zillah Etawah. From February 1860, till December 1862, he took a well-deserved leave of absence, and came to England.

He has been a well-known and successful administrator of customs. In 1846 he obtained his first reputation of a high class as a judge, magistrate, and collector, over the district of Southern Bengal. Sir Henry Hardinge heard him, and took a fancy to him, and henceforth his career was a rapid ascent.

In 1847 he was appointed to the office of Chief Commissioner of the Trans-Jhelum provinces, which had been recently added to the Indian empire after the Sikh campaign. He reduced to shape the political, agricultural, and fiscal systems of these provinces with such masterly power as at once to stamp him as a man of mark in administrative affairs.

After the assassination of the British envoy at Mooltan, and the subsequent hostilities which eventuated in the capture of Mooltan, the union of Sindh and Punjab, Sir John was appointed to the office of Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and the annexation of the Punjab to the Indian empire of Great Britain.

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Commercial.

MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Wheat per bush.	Price.
Spring wheat per bush.	80 1/2
Winter wheat per bush.	80 1/2
Barley per bush.	55 1/2
Oats per bush.	50 1/2
Flour per bush.	45 1/2
Hay per ton.	9 1/2
Straw per ton.	2 1/2
Beef per cwt.	3 1/2
Mutton per cwt.	3 1/2
Pork per cwt.	3 1/2
Butter per lb.	1 1/2
Eggs per doz.	1 1/2
Shoes per pair.	1 1/2
Shingles per cwt.	5 1/2

TORONTO.

WHEAT.

Wheat per bush.	Price.
Spring wheat per bush.	80 1/2
Winter wheat per bush.	80 1/2
Barley per bush.	55 1/2
Oats per bush.	50 1/2
Flour per bush.	45 1/2
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Straw per ton.	2 1/2
Beef per cwt.	3 1/2
Mutton per cwt.	3 1/2
Pork per cwt.	3 1/2
Butter per lb.	1 1/2
Eggs per doz.	1 1/2
Shoes per pair.	1 1/2
Shingles per cwt.	5 1/2

MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL LUMBER MARKET.

The Lumber Trade of the past season, now over, has, on the whole, been better and more profitable than for some years past. A large amount of buildings that have been going up, in which square timber and sawn lumber have been used, has had much to do with the success of the lumber branch of trade in this place; while the United States demand for both square lumber and sawn stuff has been so large that but very slender stocks are in the hands of millowners throughout the province. For ordinary building timber the United States, especially at the present moment of the season, before the great rise in gold, has been a better market than Quebec, though of course the latter place has received almost all the lumber for the States, which is not so much sought after for the other side of the line. These two causes, the large amount of building going on here, and generally throughout the province, and the very considerable success of the States trade in lumber, prices, which have been higher than for the previous year or two.

There is a fair stock of timber on hand here just now; the quantity of good sawn lumber is not so large as it was some time ago, but there is a fair stock of square timber, which is not so much sought after for the other side of the line. These two causes, the large amount of building going on here, and generally throughout the province, and the very considerable success of the States trade in lumber, prices, which have been higher than for the previous year or two.

The prospects for next year's business seem pretty good, but as far as transactions with the States are concerned, are mainly, if not almost entirely, dependent upon the state of the money market, and the result of the deliberations of the United States Congress upon the continuation or otherwise of the Reciprocity Treaty. Should U. S. Exchange continue at its present value, and the matter of the treaty remain in force, the lumber business will probably be done; while, if the price of gold declines, and the U. S. Congress determine upon the annulling or modification of the treaty, the lumber trade will be a great deal less profitable, and may look forward to large purchases of lumber for the States, which is not so much sought after for the other side of the line. These two causes, the large amount of building going on here, and generally throughout the province, and the very considerable success of the States trade in lumber, prices, which have been higher than for the previous year or two.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

There are two distinct movements in Congress in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty. The resolution offered by the Hon. Mr. Sumner, of New York is based upon the theory that the principle of reciprocity in trade between the United States and Canada should be adopted, and that if the present treaty is abandoned, the States will be able to obtain more advantageous terms than the present one. The investigation of this subject was commenced by Hon. T. H. Hatch of this city, who was a member of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, and was subsequently appointed committee to examine and report upon the subject. His report was submitted to the Thirty-Sixth Congress, being called for by motion of Hon. G. B. Seward, and this is the report to which Mr. Ward refers in his resolutions, published at length in *Montreal's Courier*. On the other hand, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who is a member of the same Congress, and a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a resolution which looks to the abrogation of the whole system of reciprocity and a return to the old system of tariffs and duties. The Reciprocity Treaty, though confessedly imperfect, has been a movement for free trade, which it was the policy of the party to extend as far as circumstances and the best interests of the nation would permit. After an experience of ten years, it was expected that a more equitable and mutually beneficial treaty would be made. This is the intent of Mr. Ward's resolution; and the New Englander Morrill proposes to finally terminate the treaty, and discard the theory on which it is based. The strong theory of the Federalists now in Congress intend to "close out" as many democratic ideas as possible while they remain in power.—*Buffalo Courier*.

Oil Market at the Springs.—We have no change to note in the Canada Oil market from last week. Business generally inactive. Since the fall in the price of crude, the production has decreased fully one-half.—*Chronicle*.

AgriCultuAl.

THE GREAT BARNY FARMING SYSTEM
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When a man is engaged in the business of farming, he should be careful to select the best quality of seed, and to use the best methods of cultivation. The Great Barny Farming System is the best system of farming that has ever been discovered. It is a system of farming that is based on the principles of the Great Barny Farming System. It is a system of farming that is based on the principles of the Great Barny Farming System. It is a system of farming that is based on the principles of the Great Barny Farming System.

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REGENERATING
PRICE,
and in the

Possible Manner.

At the Office of the

"Independent"

THE BENEFIT OF HIS RACE
THE GREAT BARNY FARMING SYSTEM
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HERICK'S KID STRENGTHENING PILL.

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1863. Prospectus. 1863.

THE GLOBE
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY
NEWS, AMERICA, POLITICS,
SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

The Tri-Weekly Globe

Is issued every Friday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. It is published at four o'clock every morning, and is delivered by the early train to all parts of the country. It is a paper of great interest and value, and is a must for every household.

The Weekly Globe

Is issued every Friday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. It is published at four o'clock every morning, and is delivered by the early train to all parts of the country. It is a paper of great interest and value, and is a must for every household.

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.

1863'S SPECIALITY.
GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS

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BY COUSIN MAC CARLETON.

Author of "Gray Gables," "Sally Campbell," "Ernie," "La Marguerite," &c., &c.

HERICK'S KID STRENGTHENING PILL.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

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How Lost - How Restored!
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Prevention of the various Diseases of the Human System.

Jzer's Sarsaparilla.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
For the speedy cure of the various diseases of the Human System.

THE NEW PAIN KILLER

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.
In offering to the people this new Pain Killer, we wish to commend it as being not only better than any other pain killer, and in larger bottles, but also as being more economical.

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DR. AMOS & SON.

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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, &c.

HERICK'S KID STRENGTHENING PILL.

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AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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